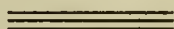




COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY



# ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief School Medical Officer

FOR THE

*Year, 1950*

BY

V. N. LEYSHON, M.D. (LOND.), D.P.H.



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## STAFF.

### MEDICAL.

*Medical Officer of Health and Chief School Medical Officer :—*  
V. N. LEYSHON, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Senior Child Welfare and School Medical Officer :—*  
ALEXANDER MORRISON, L.R.C.P. & S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.).

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health :—*  
J. E. MASTERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare :—*  
MARGARET M. F. ROBINSON, M.D. (Belfast), B.A.O., D.P.H.,  
L.M. (Belfast).

*Assistant School Medical Officers :—*  
MARY KENT, M.B., Ch.B. (Manchester).  
E. A. LAVELLE, M.B., Ch.B. (Vict., Manchester).  
C. L. NOBLE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
B. M. KELLY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (N.U.I.), D.C.H.

*Chest Physician :—*  
\*HUGH GERARD GRACE, M.B., Ch.B.

*Consultant :—*  
\*R. J. M. JAMIESON, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.O.G.  
*Obstetrician and Gynæcologist.*

*Psychiatrist :—*  
\*T. A. RATCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.,  
D.C.H.

### DENTAL.

*Senior Dental Officer :—*  
ARTHUR STAFFORD, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

*Assistant Dental Officers :—*  
FREDERICK GROSSMAN, L.D.S. (Q.U. Belfast).  
MOIRA RIGBY, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas.).  
ELIZABETH S. WOOD, L.D.S. (Glas.).

## NON-MEDICAL.

*Administrative Officer :—*

W. T. PRITCHARD.

*Clerks :—*

HEALTH OFFICE 22, SCHOOL CLINIC 10, WELFARE CENTRES 3.

*Almoner :—*

RICHARD L. CARABINE, A.M.I.A.

MISS BRENDA BRATT, A.M.I.A.

*Blind Welfare Visitors and Teachers :—*

MISS L. ELLIS, A.C.T.B.

MISS A. M. ASHTON, A.C.T.B.

*Supervisor of Day Nurseries :—*

MISS M. R. MOSS, S.R.N., Nursery Diploma.

*Day Nurseries :—*

MATRONS 4, STAFF NURSERY NURSES 10, NURSERY ASSISTANTS 8.

PROBATIONER NURSES 31, WARDENS 3, DOMESTICS 10.

*Duly Authorised Officers :—*

F. LANGHAM.

W. V. B. LUCAS.

F. F. WRIGHT.

*Senior Health Visitor :—*

MISS E. M. GARDINER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*Health Visitors, School Nurses and Tuberculosis Nurses :—24.**(including part-time)**Supervisor of Home Helps :—*

MRS. E. C. BAKER.

*Home Helps :—*2 FULL-TIME, 62 PART-TIME.*Superintendent of Home Nursing :—*

MISS D. M. CLEWES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*Home Nurses :—*4 FULL-TIME, 10 PART-TIME (*Agency Service*).*Mental Welfare Visitor :—*

MISS M. G. ADAMS, Diploma in Social Science,

*Non-Medical—continued.**Occupation Centre :—*

ASSISTANT SUPERVISORS 2, DOMESTIC 1, \*GUIDES 3.

*Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives :—*

MISS F. V. CURTIS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*Domiciliary Midwives :—*12 (*Municipal 8, Agency 4*).

*Psychologist :—*

MISS E. S. BROUGHTON, M.A., Diploma in Psychology (Oxford).

*Public Analyst :—*

\*R. W. SUTTON, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

*Remedial Teacher :—*

\*MISS N. GATELEY, National Froebel Cert.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector :—*

S. PRIME, M.S.I.A.

*Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :—*

P. H. SHARDLOW, R.S.I.

*Sanitary Inspectors (All Branches) :—*11.

*Sewage Works Analyst :—*

\*G. E. POOL, F.I.C., and ONE ASSISTANT.

*Social Worker :—*

MISS J. M. B. BURT, Diploma in Social Studies (Leicester).

*Speech Therapist :—*

MISS S. H. NORTH, L.C.S.T.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL ATTENDANTS 9, CLEANSING ATTENDANTS 4,  
DISINFECTOR ATTENDANT 1, GENERAL LABOURER 1.

\*—*Part-time.*

*As at 31st December, 1950.*

Public Health Department,  
The Council House,  
Corporation Street,  
Derby.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE

HEALTH AND EDUCATION COMMITTEES.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for the year 1950.

The estimated population has increased by 710 to 143,430. The birth rate has dropped from 17.6 (1949) to 15.48 (1950) and so has the death rate from 12.3 (1949) to 11.62 (1950). The stillbirth rate has increased from 19.1 (1949) to 22.0 (1950). It will be noted in the report that no deaths occurred from puerpera<sup>1</sup> sepsis. The infantile death rate fell from 35.8 (1949) to 34.2 (1950).

The National Health Service Act, 1946, made it a duty for Local Health Authorities to carry out schemes for the promotion of mental health and to devise methods of preventing cases of mental ill health arising. This specific duty is a new one and is welcomed not only for the interest involved but also because of the wide beneficial implications to the Community.

During the last 30 years there have been two major wars, and at the moment there is much speculation about the possibility of another, and as the idea of war originates in the minds of men it is obvious that the defences against war must also arise there; hence it will be seen how important it is that all people in responsible positions should have a well balanced personality in order to have a proper attitude and outlook on life.

Modern research has shown that the first seven years of a child's life, and probably its first two years, are the most important periods in developing the personality structure of the individual. The first step in the promotion of good mental hygiene in childhood is to instruct the mothers, present and future, in the correct methods to adopt, and this is best done by personal contact between the Public Health nurse and parents. It will be obvious to all that there is a wonderful opportunity for educative work of this type to



be performed in ante-natal and child welfare clinics, and it is intended in Derby to give our staff extra training in order to cope with this teaching. The results will not be forthcoming immediately but are long term, and when one knows that at least 30% of all sickness springs from emotional disorders it is imperative that this type of work be carried out to relieve pressure on Hospital and other Services.

The aim of preventive medicine should be to see that experiences are assimilated and built into the personality structure, comfortably and satisfactorily, in order to produce balance and equilibrium to life's problems.

A normal healthy mind is like the captain of a ship, controlling from the bridge the following :—

The Engineers—the instinctive driving forces ; The Deck Hands—the executive ability ; The Stewards—social adjustments ; The Navigating Officer:—intellectual and purposive side. Mutiny or lack of co-operation among these leads to maladjustment, and if severe, breakdown.

The work of the various services of the Department is described in detail in the reports.

I should like to close this Report on a personal note and to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and all the members of the Health Committee for the assistance, encouragement and support I have invariably received from yourself and them. I should also like to add my appreciation of the friendly advice and help always freely available from the officers of other departments of the Corporation ; and finally I wish to thank the entire staff for their willing co-operation and service, which made the somewhat arduous work of the year both exhilarating and pleasant.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. N. LEYSHON.

# I—GENERAL.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area of Borough ... ..	8,133 Acres.
Elevation above sea level—	<div> <div>highest, Burton Road ... 325 ft.</div> <div>lowest, Alvaston Ward... 126 ft.</div> <div>Market Place ... 157 ft.</div> </div>
Population at Census, 1931 ....	<div> <div>Males 68,893</div> <div>Females 73,510</div> </div> 142,403
Estimated Population for 1950 ....	143 430
Number of Houses (1931 Census) ...	34,875
„ Inhabited Houses at end of 1950 (according to Rate Books)	39,939
No. of Uninhabited Houses at end of 1950 (according to Rate Books, incl. prop. scheduled for demolition) ...	50
Number of Families or separate Occupiers (Census 1931) ...	35,949
Number of persons per acre at Census, 1921...	24·6
„ „ „ 1931...	20·0
Number of persons per House at Census, 1921 ...	4·55
„ „ „ 1931 ...	3·97
Rateable Value of the Borough (General Rate) ...	£1,026,963
Estimated amount realised by a Penny Rate ...	£4,100

## 1950.

1950.						Rate per thousand population.			
Marriages	...	...	...	...	1,390	...	...	...	19·4
			Total.	Males.	Females.				
Live Births, (Registered)	Legitimate		2,078	1,102	976				
	Illegitimate		143	64	79				
	Total		2,221	1,166	1,055	Birth rate	...	...	15·48
Birth Rate adjusted by the Area Comparability Factor (0·99) supplied by the Registrar General						...	...	...	15·33
Still Births (Registered)			50	21	29	Rate per 1,000 total births			22·0
Births (notified)	...		2,197	—	—				
Deaths	...	...	1,666	895	771	Death rate	...	...	11·62
Death Rate adjusted by the Area Comparability Factor (1·02) supplied by the Registrar General						...	...	...	11·85
Percentage of Total Deaths occurring in Public Institutions						...	...	...	46·22
Excess of Births registered over Deaths						...	...	...	555
Deaths from Puerperal Causes—						Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—			
					Deaths.				
	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	—
	Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0·44
	Total	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0·44



**Deaths of Infants under one year of age—**

Legitimate, 69.

Illegitimate, 7.

Total, 76.

**Death Rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—**

Legitimate, 33·2.

Illegitimate, 49·2.

Total, 34·2.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) ...	...	...	...	...	...	4

**BIRTHS.**

Birth-rate, 1950 ... .. 15·48

The Births registered during the year numbered 2,221, as compared with 2,512 in 1949.

							Rate per 1,000 population.	
<b>DEATHS.</b>								
Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0·06
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System				...	...	...	38	0·26
Other Tuberculous Diseases			...	...	...	...	7	0·05
Respiratory Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	177	1·23

**NATIONAL STATISTICS :—**

	E. & W.	COUNTY BOROUGHES (including London).	SMALLER TOWNS.	LONDON ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.	DERBY.
Birth Rate ...	15·8	17·6	16·7	17·8	15·48
Death Rate ...	11·6	12·3	11·6	11·8	11·62
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 Births) ...	29·8	33·8	29·4	26·3	34·2

## Causes of, and Ages at Death, during 1950.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.																	TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		
	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Residents	Non- Residents	Non- Civilians	
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	38	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	6	5	6	1	12	7	...	
Tuberculosis, Other	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	6	3	...	
Syphilitic Disease	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whooping Cough	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	
Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	8	...	
Malignant Neoplasm—																				
Stomach	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	10	14	13	20	14	...	
Lung, Bronchus	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	18	14	3	21	13	...	
Breast	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	10	5	9	11	6	...	
Uterus	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	3	4	2	6	6	...	
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	158	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	7	15	25	60	44	86	50	...	
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	7	6	...
Diabetes	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	8	3	8	5	...	
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	24	72	82	74	30	...	
Coronary Disease, Angina	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	52	80	34	59	33	...	
Hypertension with Heart Disease	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	14	14	13	7	...	
Other Heart Disease	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	3	30	65	130	40	18	...	
Other Circulatory Disease	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	30	42	32	20	...	
Influenza	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	
Pneumonia	89	12	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5	6	17	33	48	14	...	
Bronchitis...	87	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	20	27	32	27	9	...	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	3	4	10	...	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	5	10	5	20	16	...	
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	...	2	11	13	...	
Nephritis and Nephrosis	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	5	3	4	3	7	7	...	
Hyperplasia of Prostate	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	9	19	15	...	
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	
Congenital Malformations	16	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	14	12	...	
Other Defined and Ill- Diseases	236	43	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	2	3	14	14	44	110	191	160	...	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	...	3	1	7	12	...	
All Other Accidents	17	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	5	10	17	...	
Suicide	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	7	3	1	4	6	...	
Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals	1666	76	6	3	3	1	5	2	6	11	28	48	117	272	501	587	770	528	...	

Causes of Death.	Derby Cemeteries (All Ages).																	Total.
	Abbey.	Alvaston.	Arbor.	Bab.	Becket.	Bridge.	Castle.	Dale.	Derwent.	F. Gate.	K. Mead.	Litch.	Norman.	Osmas.	Pear Tree.	Rowditch.	Strangers.	
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	2	1	1	4	...	1	4	2	2	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	8	...
Tubercul sis, Other	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...
Syphilitic Disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...
Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	...
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	6	...	4	...	...	3	2	2	3	4	3	2	3	2	4	4	14	...
—Lung, Bronchus	7	6	3	1	3	2	3	...	5	1	4	4	2	6	3	3	13	...
—Breast ...	4	3	1	2	...	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	4	1	...	1	6	...
—Uterus ..	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	3	1	...	6	...
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	9	12	14	9	5	9	7	12	14	5	5	10	14	12	10	11	52	...
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	6	...
Diabetes	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	1	2	5	...
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System...	18	10	9	10	15	8	6	18	14	11	15	11	8	14	10	10	33	...
Coronary Disease, Angina	13	12	14	10	7	4	8	16	16	11	10	5	17	15	12	12	37	...
Hypertension with Heart Disease	37	1	8	1	1	4	...	2	5	2	1	3	...	12	14	5	7	...
Other Heart Disease	236	12	24	19	12	13	8	15	21	14	9	9	...	18	14	20	...	
Other Circulatory Disease	87	2	7	10	4	7	5	3	2	8	4	8	7	7	7	3	20	...
Influenza ...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	80	6	7	7	6	4	8	6	3	5	4	3	4	6	6	2	14	...
Bronchitis...	87	4	4	6	1	8	2	7	10	6	8	7	6	4	4	5	11	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System...	10	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	10	...	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	26	1	2	2	...	3	1	...	4	3	1	1	2	...	3	3	16	...
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	13	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	...	13	...
Nephritis and Nephrosis	20	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	1	...	2	4	2	2	7	...
Hyperplasia of Prostate	20	1	2	1	...	...	1	2	2	1	2	...	3	1	2	...	15	...
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Congenital Malformations	16	...	2	...	...	2	...	3	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	12	...
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	235	15	20	15	12	13	5	13	31	14	23	16	15	6	10	9	160	...
Motor Vehicle Accidents	11	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	13	2
All Other Accidents	17	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	19	1
Suicide	17	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	7	...
Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	1666	109	110	127	104	73	92	113	149	98	102	95	109	117	107	93	546	3

**Burials.**—The total burials in the Derby Cemeteries for the year 1950 were 1,616, 1,523 ordinary burials and 93 still-born.

**Inquests held during 1950.**—These numbered 108— 67 males and 41 females.

**Mortuary.**—Dead bodies received during the year, 151. Post mortem examinations, 322.

## Causes of Death during 10 Years, 1941—1950.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEARS.									
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ... ..	86	78	83	65	70	55	55	58	71	38
Tuberculosis, Other ... ..	13	12	15	14	8	8	12	13	11	7
Syphilitic Disease ... ..	16	13	7	10	10	8	12	11	4	3
Diphtheria ... ..	10	1	9	4	...	...	1	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	12	1	7	5	1	4	1	3	3	5
Meningococcal Infections ... ..	6	4	3	1	3	...	1	1	4	...
*Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Measles ... ..	3	4	2	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
†Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Malignant Neoplasms ... ..	197	192	245	221	241	231	250	228	256	298
†Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Diabetes ... ..	10	20	20	17	12	10	14	13	9	15
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System... ..	140	148	169	170	152	144	152	168	179	187
Heart Disease ... ..	427	425	433	406	458	422	504	442	533	455
Other Circulatory Disease ... ..	50	49	38	62	57	68	71	68	82	87
Influenza ... ..	16	9	48	10	18	13	10	...	8	6
Pneumonia ... ..	67	56	83	70	83	73	84	55	73	80
Bronchitis ... ..	123	83	100	89	67	90	106	70	81	87
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ... ..	15	9	19	19	26	20	22	23	19	10
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..	23	16	23	18	21	24	16	25	18	26
†Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ... ..	18	14	12	20	20	9	42	16	8	13
Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	53	31	43	45	29	27	32	37	25	20
†Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ... ..	7	9	8	6	5	3	5	3	1	1
§Congenital Malformations ... ..	31	41	34	39	31	33	37	23	33	16
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases ... ..	229	242	274	212	224	186	238	246	284	236
Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	19	12	18	10	18	15	11	4	12	11
All Other Accidents ... ..	53	60	29	33	44	24	26	33	27	17
Suicide ... ..	18	10	7	9	7	14	11	15	15	17
ALL CAUSES—TOTALS ... ..	1642	1540	1729	1556	1607	1481	1716	1556	1756	1666

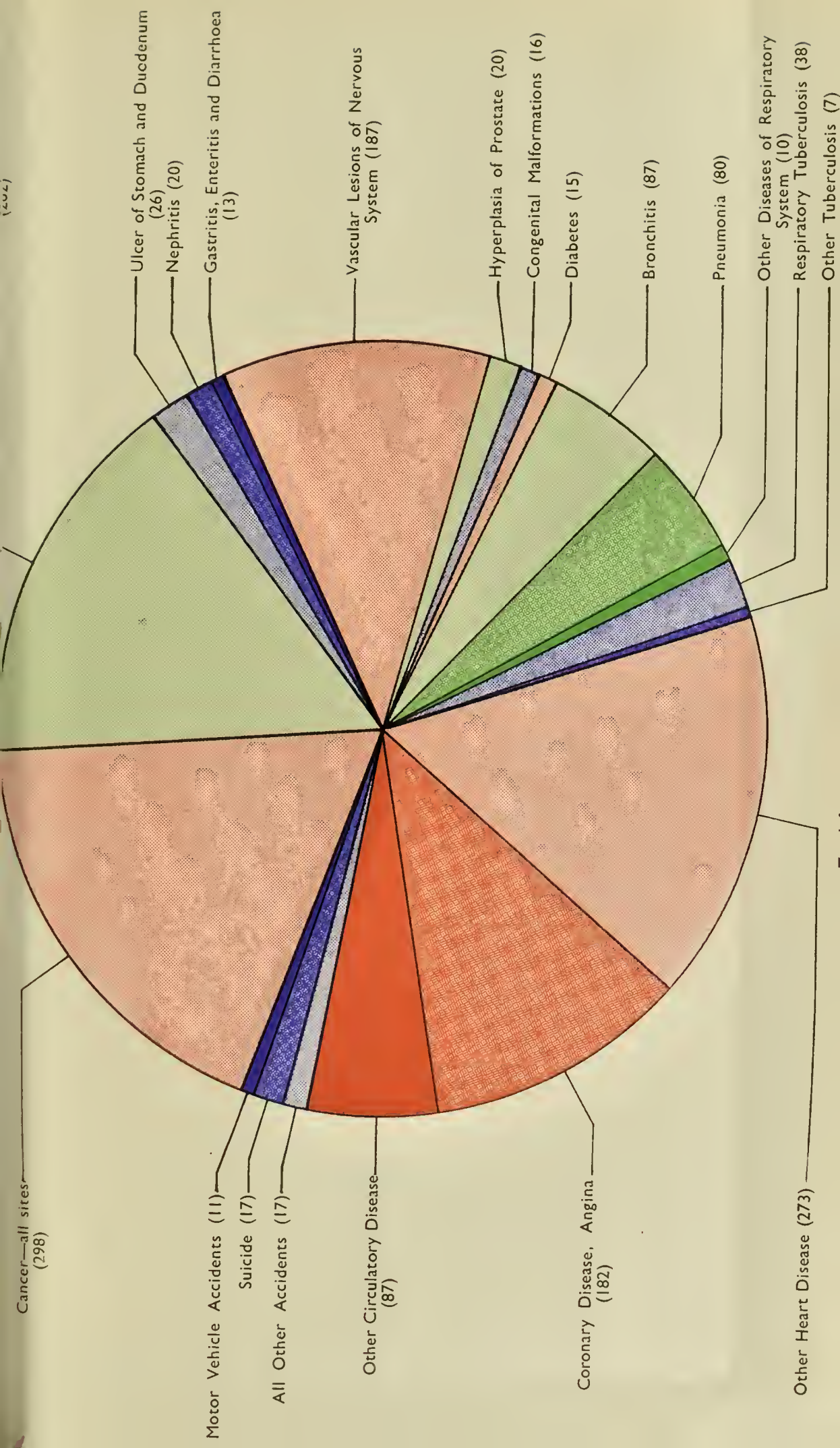
† Included with "All Other Causes" prior to 1950.

\* Combined with "Polio-Encephalitis" prior to 1950.

‡ "Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)" only prior to 1950.

§ Combined with "Birth Injuries, etc." prior to 1950.









**Derby Rainfall, 1950.**

We are indebted to Messrs. J. Davis & Son for the following information.

According to the return of rainfall experienced at Derby during the past year, and taken by Messrs. John Davis & Son, All Saints' Works, there were 184 rainy days in 1950. The amount of rain which has fallen is 30.025 inches, which is 2.245 inches higher than that of the average of the twenty-one years 1929-49. The detailed figures are as follows :—

DERBY.					Average	
No. of					for Derby,	
rainy					1929-49	
days.					inclusive.	
					Inches.	
January	..	..	..	8	0.84	2.88
February	..	..	..	16	4.65	1.91
March ..	..	..	..	9	1.01	1.68
April ..	..	..	..	19	2.39	1.99
May ..	..	..	..	13	1.68	2.09
June ..	..	..	..	12	1.68	1.77
July ..	..	..	..	12	2.27	2.81
August ..	..	..	..	16	3.63	2.31
September	..	..	..	23	4.995	2.25
October..	..	..	..	12	1.20	2.68
November	..	..	..	26	3.94	3.01
December	..	..	..	18	1.74	2.40
<hr/>					<hr/>	<hr/>
184					30.025	27.78
<hr/>					<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE I

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 LIVING -

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVING -

Rate per 1,000 of the population.

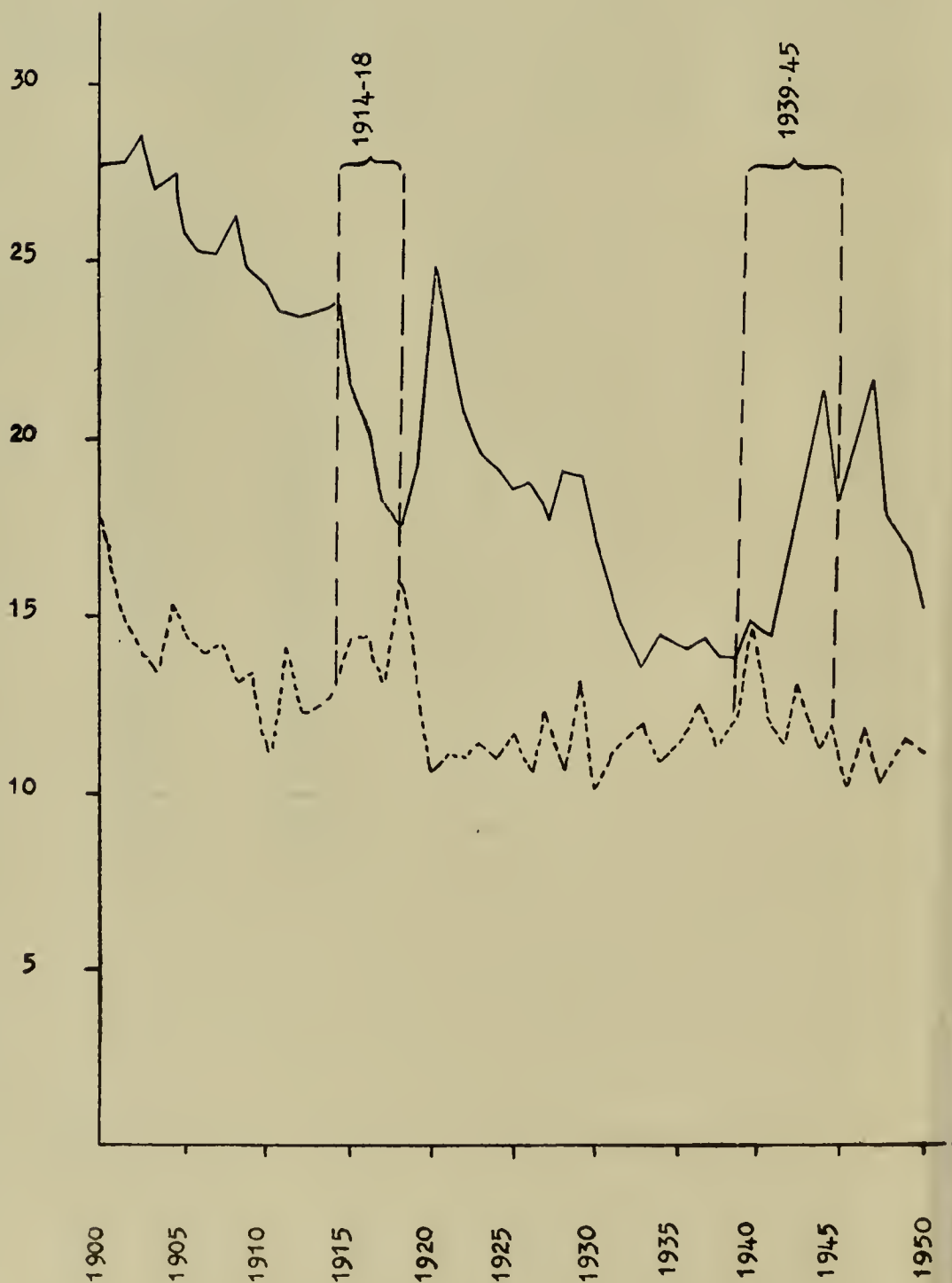


TABLE II

PERSONS MARRIED

PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION

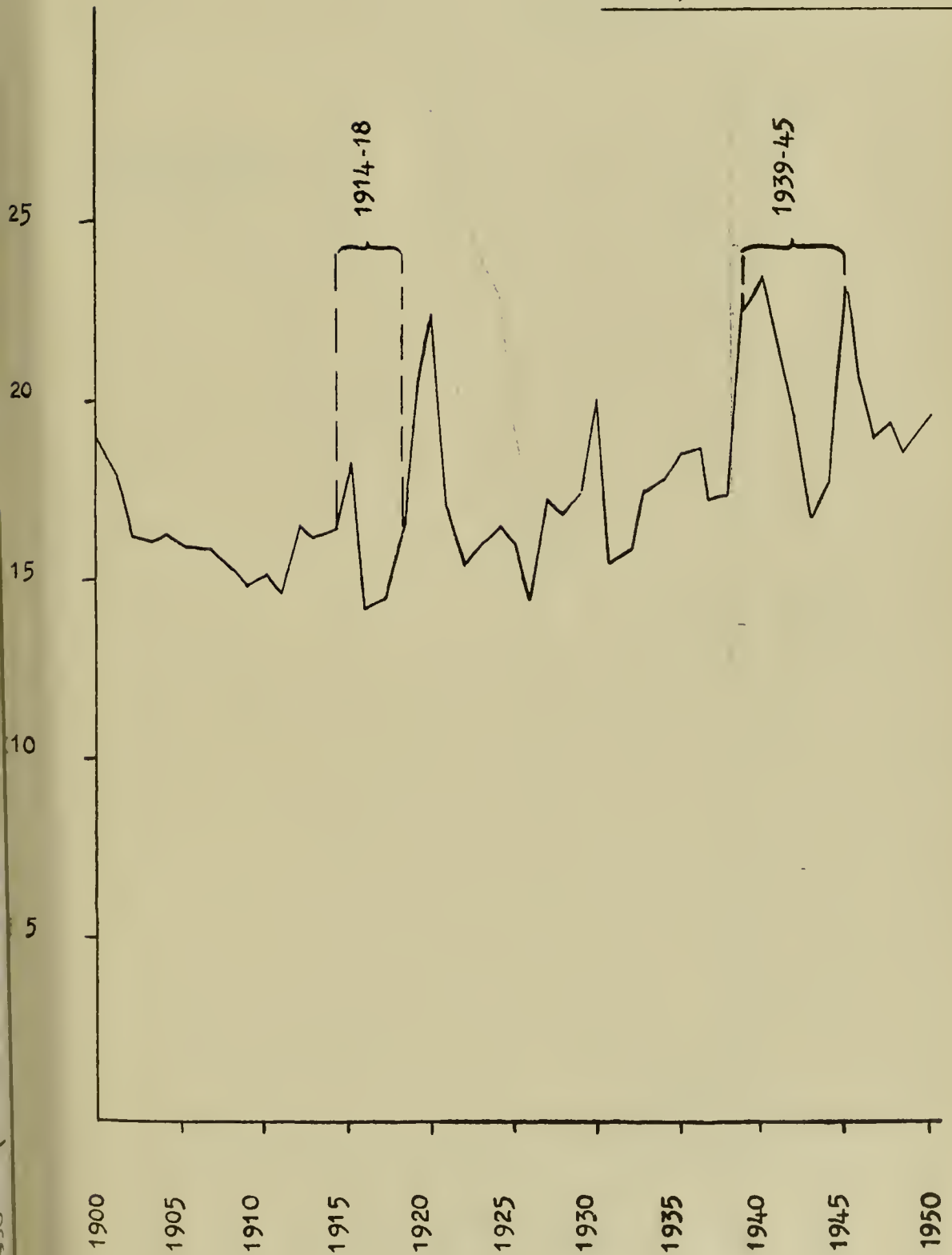


TABLE III

PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS  
TAKING PLACE IN INSTITUTIONS.

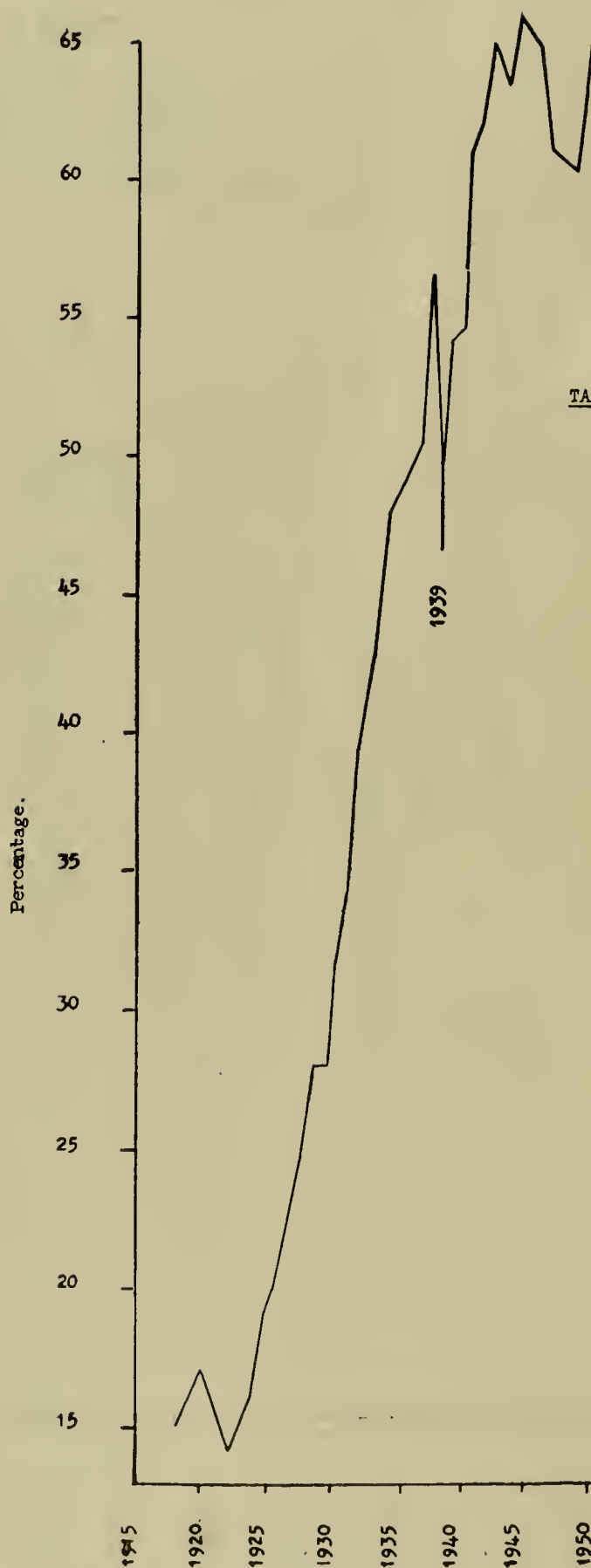
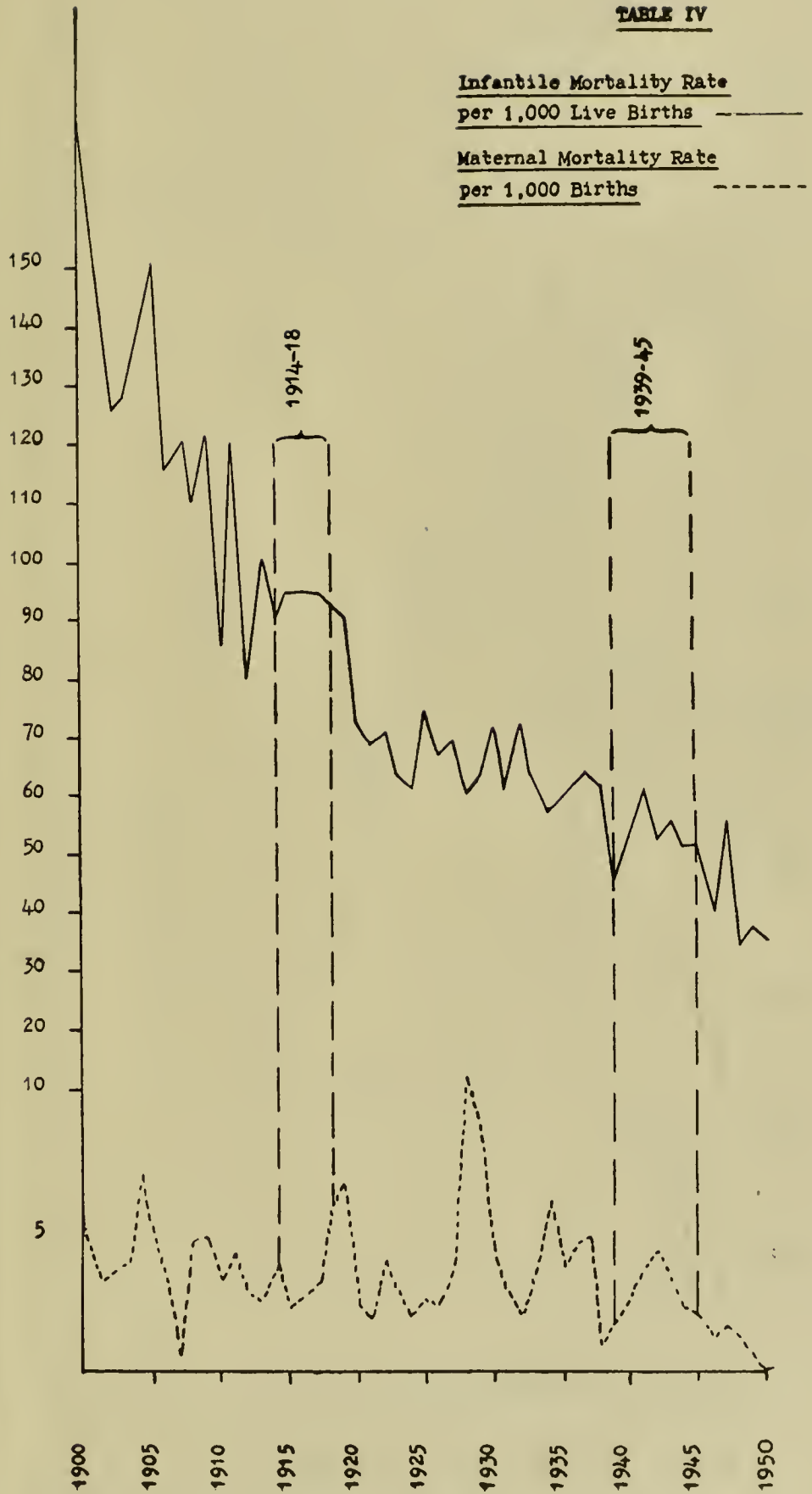


TABLE IV



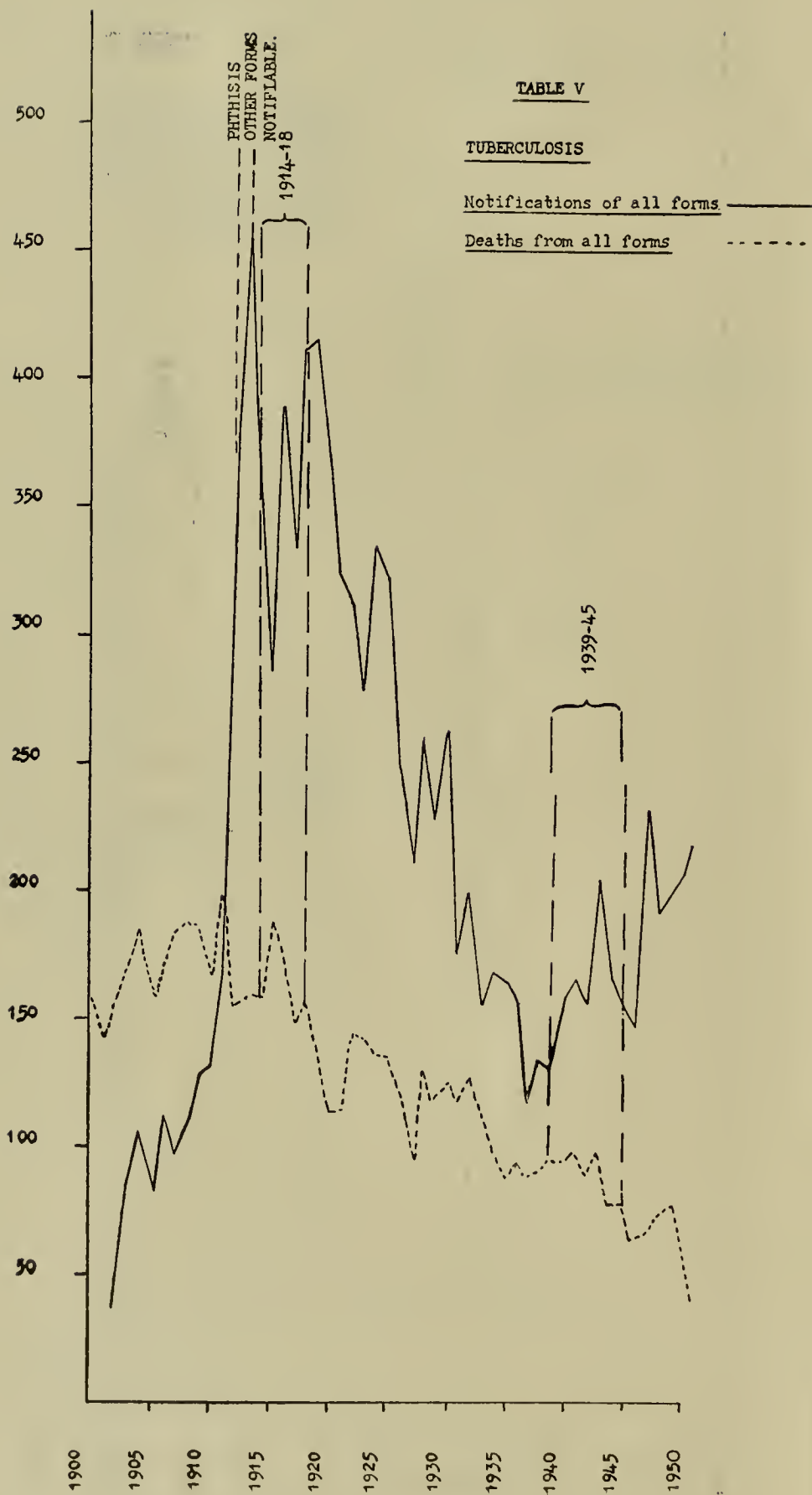
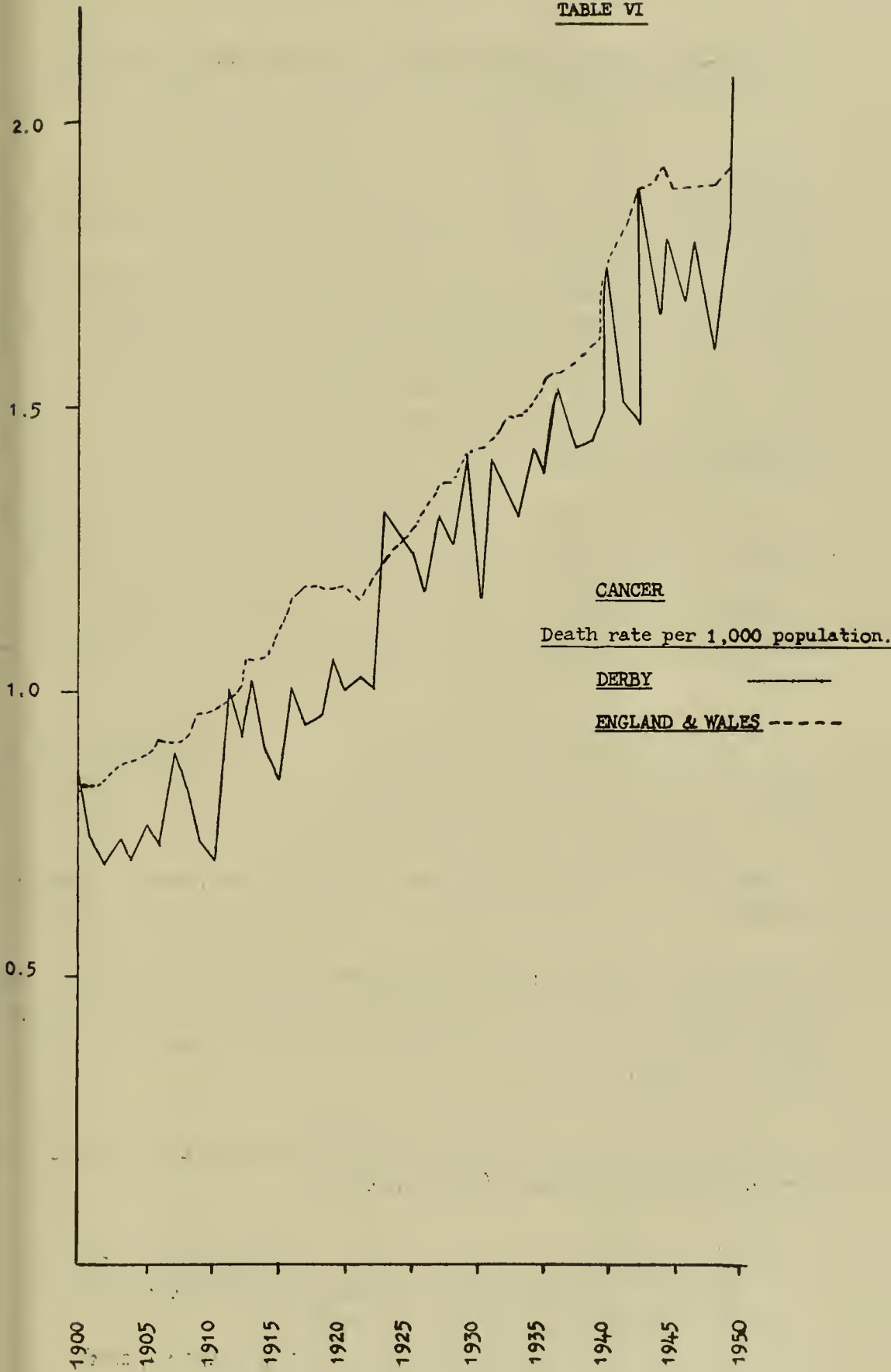




TABLE VI



## II—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### Midwives.

81 Midwives gave notice of intention to practise within the Borough during 1950—

55 were attached to institutions (17 at the City Hospital, 15 at the Queen Mary Maternity Home, 14 at the Nightingale Maternity Home, and 9 at the Women's Hospital); 26 were in domiciliary practice (16 in connection with the Health Department, including 7 Health Visitors, and 9 with the Royal Nursing Institution). No midwives practised privately within the Borough during the year.

20 Midwives removed from the area during the year, leaving 14 in domiciliary practice and 41 in institutional practice at the end of the year.

5 Midwives gave notice of intention to practise as Maternity Nurses during 1950, 1 was attached to the City Hospital and 4 were in Domiciliary practice.

A very high standard of service has been maintained by the Domiciliary Midwives during the year, in spite of extra work caused by the lying-in visits in respect of hospital cases discharged before the 14th day.

There were 8 Municipal Midwives practising in the Borough throughout the year.

The Royal Nursing Institution continued to operate a domiciliary midwifery service as an agency on behalf of the Local Health Authority under Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, 5 midwives being in practice at the end of the year.

All the Domiciliary Midwives have now been approved, by the Central Midwives Board, as teachers of pupil midwives.

785 Confinements have been attended by Domiciliary Midwives.

217 Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinic sessions attended.

5,092 Domiciliary Ante-natal visits were made.

14,407 Domiciliary visits during the lying-in period were made.



**POST-NATAL.**

Lacerated perineum, etc. ... ..	51
Post-partum hæmorrhage ... ..	10
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	3
Mastitis ... ..	5
Subinvolution of uterus ... ..	1
Various (abdominal pains, vomiting, episiotomy, epistaxis, etc.)...	9
	<hr/> 79 <hr/>

**Babies.**

Eye discharges ... ..	38
Prematurity ... ..	7
Foetal Distress ... ..	1
Asphyxia ... ..	1
Malformation ... ..	7
Jaundice ... ..	4
Cyanosis ... ..	4
Various (vomiting, inflammation, etc.) ... ..	14
	<hr/> 76 <hr/>

Total Calls—Mothers ... ..	226
Babies ... ..	76
	<hr/> 302 <hr/>

The following notifications were received from midwives in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board.

**Notification of Artificial Feeding.**

303 notifications were received, 86 from domiciliary midwives and 217 from institutions, as follows:—

	<i>Domiciliary.</i>		<i>Institutions.</i>	
	<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>	<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>
<i>Substitution on account of:—</i>				
Insufficient Lactation ... ..	30	1	15	36
Other Causes ... ..	24	1	47	33
<i>Supplementary on account of:—</i>				
Insufficient Lactation ... ..	27	—	37	42
Other Causes ... ..	3	—	4	3
Total ... ..	84	2	193	114

It should be noted that, though only 35% of the births to Borough residents occurred in domiciliary practice, 47% of the notifications of Substitution of Artificial Feeding and 42% of the Supplementaries in the first 14 days related to domiciliary births.

#### Notification of Liability to be a Source of Infection.

33 notifications were received, 24 from domiciliary midwives and 9 from institutions, as follows :—

	<i>Domiciliary.</i>		<i>Institutions.</i>	
	<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>	<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>
Mothers ... ..	14	—	3	6
Infants ... ..	10	—	—	—
Total ... ..	24	—	3	6

#### Notification of Death.

36 notifications were received, 3 from domiciliary midwives and 33 from institutions, as follows :—

	<i>Domiciliary.</i>		<i>Institutions.</i>	
	<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>	<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>
Mothers ... ..	—	—	1	1
Infants ... ..	3	—	13	18
Total ... ..	3	—	14	19

#### Notification of having Laid out a Dead Body.

6 notifications were received as follows :—

<i>Domiciliary.</i>		<i>Institutions.</i>	
<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>	<i>Residents.</i>	<i>Non-Residents.</i>
—	—	5	1

**Ante-Natal Clinics.****Municipal Domiciliary Cases.****GREEN STREET.**

1,119 attendances were made at 50 sessions by 212 women.  
160 women attended for the first time.

**TEMPLE HOUSE.**

1,446 attendances were made at 51 sessions by 333 women.  
275 women attended for the first time.

**ROE FARM.**

951 attendances were made at 51 sessions by 171 women.  
108 women attended for the first time.

**†AMBER STREET.**

167 attendances were made at 9 sessions by 36 women.  
27 women attended for the first time.

**\*BOULTON.**

106 attendances were made at 8 sessions by 22 women.  
17 women attended for the first time.

† Commenced 2nd November, 1950.

\* Commenced 31st October, 1950.

**Royal Nursing Institution Domiciliary Cases.****§TRINITY STREET.**

1,402 attendances were made at 43 sessions by 410 women.  
236 women attended for the first time.

§ Discontinued 25th October, 1950.

**Post-Natal Clinics.****Municipal Domiciliary Cases.****GREEN STREET.**

29 attendances were made.

**TEMPLE HOUSE.**

34 attendances were made.

**ROE FARM.**

16 attendances were made.

**†AMBER STREET.**

2 attendances were made.

**\*BOULTON.**

1 attendance was made.

† Commenced 2nd November, 1950.

\* Commenced 31st October, 1950.



**Royal Nursing Institution Domiciliary Cases.**

§TRINITY STREET.

204 attendances were made.

§ Discontinued 25th October, 1950.

During the year the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics were reviewed and new arrangements were made.

The Clinics held at the Royal Nursing Institution were discontinued from 25th October and the patients transferred to other Local Authority Clinics.

In addition to the three existing Clinics at Green Street, Roe Farm and Temple House, two more were started at the beginning of November at Amber Street and Boulton. The Ante-Natal Clinics are now held weekly, one on each day from Monday to Friday, thus allowing better distribution of the Midwifery and Health Visiting staff.

A Consultant session is held twice monthly at the Green Street Clinic to deal with the difficult cases.

Post-Natal sessions are held in conjunction with the Ante-Natal sessions.

**Maternal Mortality.**

The Maternal Mortality rate for 1949 was 0.44 per 1,000 total births (live and still). The form of questionnaire required by the Ministry of Health has been filled up regarding all Maternal Deaths of Derby residents.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Cause of death.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Children left.</i>
32	Air Embolism following pregnancy (P.M.) ...	Q.M.M.H.	—
23	Shock due to Childbirth and retained placenta (P.M., Inquest) ... .. W.H.	W.H.	—
31	Intestinal Obstruction and Peritonitis due to septic abortion with perforation of the uterus by an instrument (P.M., Inquest—Open Verdict) ... .. D.R.I.	D.R.I.	—
28	Obstetric Shock (P.M.) ... .. W.H.	W.H.	—
36	Pontine Haemorrhage due to Eclampsia and Chronic Nephritis (Pregnancy) (P.M.) ... D.C.H.	D.C.H.	—
38	Eclampsia (P.M.) ... .. W.H.	W.H.	—
31	Eclampsia associated with Caesarian Section. Delayed Labour (P.M.) ... .. D.C.H.	D.C.H.	—

## Births.

3,599 notifications were received during 1950 under Sec. 203 Public Health Act, 1936. Of these, 2,197 were live births and 51 were still-births relating to Derby residents. 1,284 were live births and 67 were still-births relating to non-residents. The details were as follows :—

	<i>Derby Residents.</i>		<i>Non-Residents.</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
<b>LIVE BIRTHS.</b>				
Notified by Midwives ... ..	653	18.15	12	0.33
Notified by Doctors ... ..	120	3.34	5	0.14
Notified from Institutions by Midwives	1,237	34.37	969	26.93
Notified from Institutions by Doctors	187	5.19	298	8.28
<b>STILL-BIRTHS.</b>				
Notified by Midwives ... ..	7	0.19	—	—
Notified by Doctors ... ..	6	0.17	—	—
Notified from Institutions by Midwives	31	0.86	46	1.28
Notified from Institutions by Doctors	7	0.19	21	0.58
<b>TOTALS ... ..</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>62.46</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>37.54</b>

1,462, or 65.0%, of total births relating to residents took place in Institutions. 2,221 births were registered.

## Still-Births.

118 Still-Births were notified (34 being notified by Medical Practitioners and 84 by Midwives). 51 were in respect of Derby residents and 67 non-residents. There were 93 burials of still-born children in the Derby cemeteries during the year. 50 still-births were registered in respect of Derby residents. Percentage of still-births to live births registered was 2.3.

51 still-births were investigated.

## Analgesia.

At the end of the year all of the 12 Domiciliary Midwives were qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives' Board. Eight sets of apparatus were in use by these midwives.

During the year analgesics were administered in Domiciliary Confinements, as shown under, compared with previous years :—

<i>Period.</i>	<i>No. of Confinements.</i>	<i>Analgesics Administered.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
1st January to 31st December, 1948 ...	937	383	40.9
1st January to 31st December, 1949 ...	1,001	561	56.0
1st January to 31st December, 1950 ...	785	629	80.1

### Care of Premature Infants.

1. Total number of Premature Babies notified during year (i.e., Babies weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less at birth) ... 279
2. Total number of Premature Babies notified during year whose mothers are normally resident within the Borough ... 156
  - (a) Born at home ... 40
  - (b) Born in hospital or nursing home ... 116
3. Premature babies born in the area (whether their mothers normally reside in the area or not) but excluding babies born in maternity homes or hospitals in the National Health Service :—

BORN AT HOME.							
	<i>Transferred to Hospital.</i>	NURSED ENTIRELY AT HOME.					GRAND TOTAL.
		<i>Died in first 24 hours.</i>	<i>Died on 2nd to 7th day.</i>	<i>Died on 8th to 28th day.</i>	<i>Survived 28 days.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
Under 3 lbs. ...	4	1	—	—	—	1	5
3—4 lbs. ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
4— $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ...	3	1	—	—	28	29	32
Total ...	10	2	—	—	28	30	40

Premature babies born on the district have been visited by the Domiciliary Midwives until they have reached the weight of 6 lbs.

# Infantile Mortality during the year 1950.

Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	5
	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diarrhoea, all forms including Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4
	Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Premature Birth	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	18
iii. Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Defects	...	...	2	1	2	...	5	...	...	3	...	8
	Injury at Birth	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
	Atelectasis	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	10
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
v. Other Causes.	Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	1	13
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes	...	...	8	...	1	...	9	1	1	...	1	12
TOTALS				39	1	4	—	44	9	9	10	4	76

Births registered	(Legitimate 2,078 Illegitimate 143)	Deaths	Legitimate Infants	69	Infantile Mortality =	33.2	34.2 per 1,000 reg'd Births
			Illegitimate	7		49.2	

## Attendances at Welfare Centres.

CENTRE.	Sessions held.	No. of Children attending.	Attendances.			No. of Children weighed.	No. of Children seen by Doctor.
			Mothers.	Children.			
				Under 1	1-5 Yrs.		
Boulton ...	100	570	3842	2818	1128	3895	984
Nightingale Rd.	102	488	3764	2813	1055	3838	989
Rutland Street ...	162	609	4586	3675	1045	4715	1002
St. Giles', N'ton...	103	489	3183	2377	965	3339	775
Sinfin ...	48	85	505	356	166	500	103
Temple House ...	100	775	4242	3358	999	4282	1064
Dean Street ...	51	342	1892	1476	459	1906	605
Roe Farm ...	100	564	3977	2828	1354	4154	999
Green Street ...	150	792	4404	3318	1219	4495	1062
Trinity Street ...	42	261	1443	1300	299	1599	—
Totals ...	898	4975	31838	24319	8689	32723	7583



**Number of Children making first attendances in 1950.**

CENTRE.	Under 1 m'th.	1-3 m'ths.	3-6 m'ths.	6-9 m'ths.	9 m'ths 1 year.	Total.	1-5 years.	Total.
Boulton ... ..	85	64	19	5	4	177	12	189
Nightingale Road ...	104	45	9	5	3	166	14	180
Rutland Street ...	123	56	12	3	3	197	16	213
St. Giles', Norm't'n	67	45	8	7	3	130	10	140
Sinfin ... ..	12	3	4	3	1	23	3	26
Temple House ...	130	119	28	10	4	291	28	319
Dean Street ...	47	45	15	4	5	116	14	130
Roe Farm ...	90	108	18	2	4	222	23	245
Green Street ...	165	135	25	6	7	338	20	358
Trinity Street ...	71	79	69	22	15	256	5	261
Totals ...	894	699	207	67	49	1916	145	2021

**Numbers of Babies entirely artificially fed at first visit.**

CENTRE.	Under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.
Boulton ... ..	30	16	8	2
Nightingale Road ...	28	14	4	—
Rutland Street ...	10	32	7	1
St. Giles', Normanton ...	14	10	4	1
Sinfin ... ..	5	1	2	1
Temple House ...	41	51	21	8
Dean Street ...	14	7	5	2
Roe Farm ...	33	40	17	—
Green Street ...	58	69	17	4
Trinity Street ...	10	20	5	5
Totals ...	243	260	90	24

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—Cases notified, 21.

Further information and the table required by the Ministry will be found on page 73.

**Pemphigus Neonatorum.**—No cases were notified during the year.**Children of Pre-School Age.**

During the year under review, routine medical inspection was carried out in 1,169 children of two, three and four years of age. Of this number, 101 were admitted to school during the year and particulars of the treatment of those cases are included in that part of the Report dealing with school children. Of the remaining 1068 routine medical inspections, 393 children were referred for treatment and 602 placed under observation. In a number of these cases, children with more than one defect are included under both headings. The number of individual children requiring treatment or observation, or both, was 773. In addition, 576 re-inspections and 31 special examinations were made.

Below is a statement of cases, showing the numbers of children of pre-school age which were referred to the various clinics during the year :—

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic	...	...	...	...	95
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...	...	...	263
Aural Clinic	...	...	...	...	29
Ophthalmic Clinic	...	...	...	...	11
Dental Clinic	...	...	...	...	547

Attention has been paid by the Health Visitors throughout the year to the conditions of the children's hair. Once again we have to report a very low incidence of infestation among those examined.

### Work of the Health Visitors.

Report by Miss E. M. Gardiner, Senior Health Visitor.

The Health Visitors' work has proceeded well during the past year and, in spite of depleted staff, a total of 54,200 visits were paid to mothers and their families in their homes.

The visits are educational in character and each Health Visitor strives to teach mothercraft in every home into which she goes.

Home visiting appears to be showing definite results, and the child nurture of Derby is certainly on the upgrade, except for a few black spots where patient day to day visiting is necessary.

Special visits and investigations have been made for the Royal College of Obstetricians and other Associations, which have proved most helpful to the Public Health.

All premature babies leaving the Hospitals have been visited daily for as long as required and the mothers have benefited greatly from this work.

Three new Ante-Natal Clinics have been opened during 1950, making a total of five, along with nine Welfare Centres. The Health Visitors give each mother a short private consultation at each of the Clinics and group talks whenever possible.

Vernon Street Home for Unmarried Girls has been visited at least weekly and Committee meetings attended. Very close co-operation is maintained between the Home and the Health Visitors.

### SUMMARY.

#### 1. MOTHERS.

Visits re Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	46
„ „ Mothers (Post Natal)	...	...	...	...	13



## 2. CHILD WELFARE.

Visits re Births	...	...	...	...	...	2,128
Revisits re Births (under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	...	12,512
„ „ Children (1—5 years)	...	...	...	...	...	24,689
Visits re Deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ „ Deaths of Infants over 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ „ Premature Babies	...	...	...	...	...	42
Revisits re „ „	...	...	...	...	...	140

## 3. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS.

Visits re Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	1
Visits to other Infectious Diseases (Scarlet Fever, Measles, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, etc.)	...	...	...	...	4,171

## 4. OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

Visits re Adoption	...	...	...	...	...	263
Special Visits (including investigations)	...	...	...	...	...	1,396
Visits re After Care (Hospital Discharges)	...	...	...	...	...	42
Revisits re „ „ „	...	...	...	...	...	17

## 5. MISCELLANEOUS.

Unsuccessful Visits (Out, Removals, etc.)	...	...	...	...	8,721
Assisting at Infant Welfare Sessions	...	...	...	...	1,325
„ „ Ante-Natal Clinics	...	...	...	...	217

**The Unmarried Mother and Child.**

The Derby and Derbyshire Association for the Help and Protection of Girls has been able to carry on with the hostel which was opened in 1944. A close liaison has been maintained between the Local Authority and the Association. In 1950, 6 Borough residents were cared for in the Hostel, and 9 expectant mothers and 2 nursing mothers were admitted to homes elsewhere.

I am indebted to Mrs. Mary Morling, Worker, for the following Report on the work of the Diocesan Moral Welfare Association in the Borough.

“1950 has seen great development in the work. People of all ages and types visit the Offices seeking help and solutions to their problems.

There is the husband who loves his wife and is worried because she is associating with undesirable acquaintances with consequent suffering to family and home ; the mother who cannot control her daughter who is coming home in the early hours of the morning ; there are girls who are 'fed up' with home life—'sick' of father and mother and want to break away ; girls who have 'played with fire' and suffer from the consequences and have no one to whom to turn for help ; wives who have been deserted by their husbands and need help to keep the family and home together ; husbands whose wives have left them and have young children for whom to make provision ; divorced husbands and wives who need practical help and people urgently needing homes of their own. The 'housing problem' is greatly responsible for much of the unhappiness in the lives of the people.

All possible help is given to mothers, either married or single, of children born in an irregular way, and all are encouraged to keep their babies. Whenever possible, posts are found for the mother with the child, but if not the child is put to the care of a foster mother.

After-Care is found to be of the greatest value and, prevention being better than cure, every effort is made to get into the homes where it is known help is needed. The Local Authority, Police, Probation Officers, Doctors and Clergy all co-operate to that end.

Every effort is made to procure Affiliation Orders and children's maintenance. Grants from Children's Societies are paid to and distributed through the Association.

The Association endeavours to find lodgings for young people coming to the town and to make the right contacts."

The number of cases dealt with in the Borough is as follows :—

Applicants at Derby Office	... 243	Affiliation Orders	... .. 44
Single Girls	... .. 35	Venereal Disease	... .. 1
Married Women	... .. 16	Certified Mental Defective	... .. 2
Putative Fathers—Single	... 11	Adoptions in co-operation with	
—Married	... 23	Adoption Societies	... 60

### Day Nurseries.

Report by Miss M. R. Moss, Supervisor of Day Nurseries.

January, 1950, gave us much to think about and arrange in the preparation of a new 50-place nursery, Ashtree House Day Nursery, 218, Osmaston Road, Derby.

Children were admitted in February and the nursery was officially opened in March by the Mayor and Mayoress, Alderman and Mrs. Bowmer.

The 50 places were filled rapidly from existing waiting lists and the nursery has maintained a good steady attendance throughout the year. All children have shown marked progress.

This nursery, a large converted house standing in spacious grounds, has several advantages over the remaining three pre-fabricated nurseries, as there is adequate space to divide the children into groups. The nurseries are large well ventilated and have plenty of day-light. The names of the nurseries were chosen by the staff. "Dawn" is the baby nursery, "Joy" is the twenie nursery, "Twinkle" is the toddler nursery, and "Freedom" the kindergarten nursery, while "Sunshine Nursery" is the name given to the room in which the children who need it receive ultra-violet light treatment. There are good ablution rooms with special small lavatory basins and W.C. pedestals where the children show great independence! The staff quarters, kitchens, milk kitchen and laundry are good and there are excellent airing and linen cupboards which are a great asset where work with young children is involved. The garden is very large and the children derive great benefit from having the freedom of the lawns—grass banks—shrubs and trees—paddling pool and sandpit. It is obvious that this garden is one of their chief joys.

This nursery was passed by the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education as a training school for Nursery Nurses and the teaching and training of students for the Nursery Nurses Diploma continues.

Derby citizens should be very proud of their new nursery. With gradual improvement regarding equipment and toys for the children (the latter being a matter of some concern), there is no reason why it should not develop as one of the happiest and best of its kind in the country.

The staff of the three hutted type day nurseries maintained a high standard of care and the children continued to thrive, physically and mentally, enjoying another happy year. The environment of all the day nurseries where the principle for each day is one of elastic routine which at all times meets the immediate individual needs of the child. Children thus develop in a natural homely atmosphere.

Children accommodated and number of children on waiting lists for the year January to December, 1950, in the four Borough Day Nurseries is as follows :—

	0—2 yrs.	2—5 yrs.
Number of approved places ... ..	87	80
Number of children on register at 1st January, 1950...	57	58
Number of children admitted during the year ...	81	59
Number of children discharged during the year ...	20	48
Number of children on register at 31st December, 1950	69	96
Average daily attendance ... ..	59	76
Number of applications for admission ... ..		266
Number of applications for admission outstanding at the end of the year 1950 ... ..		438



The total capacity of the four units is 167 children. It will be seen from the above that there were still 438 children waiting for admission. The opening of Ashtrec House helped to ease the situation by supplying an extra 50 places but, as can be seen by the waiting lists, the need for day nursery accommodation is continually increasing.

The demand for "short term" accommodation continues, *e.g.*, confinements, illness of the mother, etc. This is a real social problem but until more accommodation is available these emergency cases cannot be assisted.

The mothers of the children in the nurseries continue to show great appreciation for the help given to them while they are at work. This, together with the good progress of the children, gives the staff much gratification for their work.

Immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough and periodical medical inspections were continued as in previous years. These inspections by the medical officers have been a great asset in the work of maintaining a good health standard. During the year the incidence of infection was low. In the four day nurseries there were approximately only :—

4	eases	Whooping Cough.
2	„	Scarlet Fever.
2	„	Mumps.
3	„	Chicken Pox.
1	„	German Measles.

The number of staff employed at the end of the year was as follows :—

	<i>Ford</i> <i>Street.</i>	<i>Kitchener</i> <i>Avenue.</i>	<i>Beaufort</i> <i>Street.</i>	<i>Osmaston</i> <i>Road.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Matrons ... ..	1	1	1	1	4
Staff Nursery Nurses	3	2	2	3	10
Nursery Assistants...	2	2	2	2	8
Wardens ... ..	—	1	1	1	3
Students ... ..	8	6	6	11	31

The number of students in training during the year for the Nursery Nurses Diploma (National Nursery Examination Board) was 19. Eight of these were "first year" students and eleven were "second year". Two students entered the examination in January and both passed, of the nine remaining second year students nine entered the examination in September and nine passed, of the eleven successful students two went on to hospital for General training, one took a private post with a small child. Two were promoted to Staff Nursery Nurses and six were promoted to Nursery Assistants as vacancies occurred.

Two of our recently trained staff left England, one with a private family travelling to Germany and another to South Africa to continue nursery nursing there, so with ex-staff in Europe, South Africa and also one in New

Zealand (this student left England in 1949) we are beginning to feel that in a very small way our work is being "extended to far-places by our own trained ambassadors!"

Although our nursery students have so far always achieved good results in examinations we feel the standard of training has lowered due to insufficient practical work. This can be rectified, we feel, by a better system arranged for this particular purpose.

During the year three of the nurseries held Garden Parties and Sales of Work and the proceeds were spent on equipment and toys for the children. Some of the items bought were a piano, electric gramophone, chute and slide, roundabout, a tortoise, and gold fish in tanks, plus many other items. Needless to say, the staff are very proud of their efforts, seeing the children thoroughly absorbed and delighted with the toys they have worked so hard to get.

At Ford Street and Kitchener Avenue Day Nurseries the installation of airing cupboards, drying rooms, milk kitchens and store rooms has helped to make these nurseries easier to run. We are sorry that the drying rooms cut out some of the natural light in the bathrooms but the advantage outweighs the loss—so we are thankful.

Next year Derby Day Nurseries will be ten years old, so we are seeing great progress in some of our ex-nursery children, a few of whom will be leaving school in the new year and are asking to train as Nursery Nurses!

The year brought enthusiasm and co-operation from all members of the staff, their chief aim being to make family life even richer and fuller by their efforts in understanding, helping and showing the mothers and fathers of young children the work they are doing.

### Nursing Homes.

Registered at 31st December, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	—
(1) Applications for registration	...	...	...	...	...	—
(2) Applications for registration withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	—
(3) Homes registered	...	...	...	...	...	—
(4) Orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	...	...	...	—
(5) Appeals against such Orders	...	...	...	...	...	—
(6) Cases in which Orders have been—						
(a) Confirmed on appeal	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Disallowed	...	...	...	...	...	—
(7) Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	...	...	...	2
(a) Granted	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Refused...	...	...	...	...	...	—
On register at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

### III.—DENTAL SERVICES.

Report by Mr. A. Stafford, Senior Dental Officer.

In reviewing the activities of the Borough Dental Services for the past year, one should not fail to examine the position of the local authority dental services throughout the country as a whole, for it is in this and similar reports that opportunity is afforded to express the needs, aims and values of these services.

Sufficient publicity has lately been given to the fact for it to be well known that during the past three years they have been considerably depleted in personnel. Quite apart from any desirable extension of them, their maintenance alone is dependent on a regular and sufficient recruitment to their staffs to balance normal wastage. As the losses to them during that period have been considerably more than normal and the replacements negligible, the high level of dental care that had been steadily built up over many years has been sadly lowered—indeed, unless the decline is halted a position might soon be reached where the continuance of these services in any useful or economic form will be impossible. Efforts to stem the tide have recently been made in the form of new salary conditions for public dental officers, but while these improve, to some extent, the lot of those still employed in the services, they give little promise of recruiting new entrants in face of the greater attractions to be found outside them.

When the National Health Service was launched in 1948 it was the expressed intention of those responsible for it to give priority, so far as dental treatment was concerned, to school children, pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers, and as the dental care of these groups is the responsibility of local authorities, it was expected that schemes under these bodies would be given every encouragement to fulfil that purpose. In point of fact, however, the reverse seems to have occurred. Every opportunity has been given for the public to receive treatment under the health scheme at the hands of the general dental practitioner, which unfortunately has resulted in swamping demands by the adult population to the almost entire exclusion of children; the cost of these benefits, so far, has greatly exceeded that devoted to local authority services; and dental officers of experience have been allowed to drift from the latter ironically enough into general practice, giving rise to the Gilbertian situation whereby their energies are now chiefly engaged in patching up the dental troubles of adults or providing dentures for the aged instead of endeavouring to prevent those very conditions arising by preserving the teeth of the young.



Until recently, experience over a number of years was showing that the school dental service was proving to be more and more worth while, and that if its efforts could be increased much of the costly form of treatment in adult life, now borne by the National Health Service, would be avoided. Any lessening of dental care in earlier life—and school dentistry is the main, if not the only effective form of this—can only lead to the future over-burdening of the already heavy load of cost to the health service with the added tragedy of an adult population largely toothless or in possession of artificial substitutes.

### **Personnel.**

Again we were fortunate in losing no more staff during the year. The vacancy for a dental officer created in 1948 still remains unfilled, and one has also arisen for a dental attendant.

### **Premises.**

No further progress has been made with regard to erection of the three dental centres at Roe Farm, Boulton and Green Street the plans for which received local approval more than two years ago.

The commencement in December of an additional ante-natal clinic at Amber Street now brings the number of these under the local authority to five, each of which is visited fortnightly for the dental inspection of Expectant Mothers. We were still fortunate to have the use of the Dental Department of the City Hospital where valuable facilities are available for the proper care of ante-natal cases receiving dental treatment.

## **THE SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICES.**

### **Inspection.**

With one exception all the schools under our care were visited during the year for purposes of annual inspection. Parkfields Cedars, the one omitted, was given priority in the current year.

At these school inspections children of all ages were examined, totalling 19,095, of which 26.9% were considered to be dentally sound, 18.6% had slight defects not necessitating treatment, and 54.5% were requiring treatment. Of this last group, numbering 10,412, it was possible to refer 8,401, and of these, 77.1% consented to treatment, 14.0% refused the offer, while from 8.9% there was no reply. Table 1 (page 40) gives these details in statistical form, showing a picture of the dental conditions of the children per age group as well as per school, and of the response to our offer of dental care in the case of each school.

## **Treatment.**

10,788 attendances at the Clinic were made by children for the following forms of treatment.

- (a) Fillings. 4,915 fillings were inserted in 4,331 permanent teeth and 10 fillings in 9 temporary teeth.
- (b) Extractions. 9,973 temporary teeth and 1,621 permanent teeth were removed (306 of the latter were sound teeth extracted for orthodontic purposes).
- (c) Anæsthetics. 5,912 general anæsthetics were administered for the foregoing extractions, Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen being the anæsthetic used. There were also 8 local anæsthetics given during the year.
- (d) Other Operations. There was the average small number of cases of dressings for gum conditions and for the scaling and polishing of teeth, 1 obturator was constructed for a case of Cleft Palate, 33 small dentures for older scholars, and 6 dentures were repaired.

Table 2 (page 41) gives these details in tabulated form.

## **Specialised Treatment.**

Orthodontic treatment was undertaken to a limited extent, and 21 appliances were constructed for the correction of simple cases of irregularity of teeth. Overcrowding of permanent teeth, a frequent form of irregularity, was dealt with in a number of cases by timely extractions, an effective method both æsthetically and functionally.

## **Propaganda Work and Research.**

Information resulting from special investigations is welcomed by the Ministry, and in fact is being sought on certain lines suggested by them, but it is not practical to pursue any such efforts these days when all available facilities are already at full stretch in meeting normal calls. Useful propaganda work in the shape of lectures to older pupils was a regular feature of our scheme before the last war, but has since been discontinued on account of treatment demands. It will be observed from various angles that little encouragement or opportunity is given to follow the policy that prevention is better than cure.

## PRIORITY DENTAL SERVICES.

### Inspection.

The number of expectant and nursing mothers dentally examined throughout the year was curiously similar to that of the previous year. The opening of the new ante-natal clinic at Amber Street, which during its short existence so far has been well attended, may well increase this number in the future, but whether any consequent increase in the need for treatment can be dealt with is another matter.

The number of pre-school children inspected was also much the same as before, a figure that seems to have remained consistent for some time past.

### Treatment.

The number of mothers needing treatment was slightly greater, though the number actually treated was somewhat less. More particular, however, is a comparison of the type of treatment carried out with that of the previous year, and it was noticeable that there was a falling off of fillings, a feature that is always regrettable in dentistry, where conservation of the teeth should be the primary aim, and thus there was a consequent decline in the number of cases made dentally fit.

The number of pre-school children treated was almost entirely those inspected, for the reason that only those children who are in dental trouble are presented to us, and the form of treatment was invariably the removal of painful or unhealthy temporary teeth.

### Research.

The request of the Ministry that this report should include a note of any field of clinical research carried out during the year, or of any scheme of dental health education, has again to be met with an almost negative return, as no time was available for efforts in this direction, other than that appropriate pamphlets, published and supplied by the Dental Board of the United Kingdom, were issued to all expectant mothers who attended the clinics.

TABLE 1. ROUTINE DENTAL PERCENTAGES.

SCHOOL.	Sound.	Defective but not requiring treat- ment.	Requiring treat- ment.	RESULTS OF M.14's.		
				Consents.	Refusals.	No reply.
Abbey ... ..	43.6	4.3	52.1	56.0	28.0	16.0
Allenton ... ..	29.9	10.6	59.5	70.7	16.8	12.5
Ashgate ... ..	16.6	22.7	60.7	78.4	16.7	4.9
Becket... ..	16.3	25.0	58.7	82.5	13.0	4.5
Bemrose ... ..	38.1	3.4	58.5	82.8	11.6	5.6
Boulton ... ..	22.1	23.9	54.0	89.4	8.7	1.9
Castle ... ..	25.3	22.9	51.8	54.5	19.4	26.1
Central ... ..	34.5	6.1	59.4	72.7	14.9	12.4
Christ Church ... ..	22.9	34.9	42.2	75.5	13.2	11.3
College ... ..	19.9	28.2	51.9	84.5	10.3	5.2
Dale ... ..	39.6	14.6	45.8	76.2	9.0	14.8
Derby ... ..	40.2	2.8	57.0	81.6	6.8	11.6
Derwent ... ..	26.4	20.7	52.9	70.1	14.1	15.8
Firs Estate ... ..	18.8	28.3	52.9	83.7	7.8	8.5
Hardwick ... ..	25.9	22.2	51.9	84.1	11.2	4.7
Homelands ... ..	38.8	3.0	58.2	71.0	9.8	19.2
King's Mead ... ..	17.7	26.8	55.5	68.0	24.4	7.6
Laneaster ... ..	26.0	7.6	66.4	43.4	28.3	28.3
Markeaton ... ..	30.1	10.9	59.0	78.5	17.1	4.4
Nightingale ... ..	24.8	25.0	50.2	86.2	11.1	2.7
Normanton ... ..	25.5	34.6	39.9	81.2	12.7	6.1
Pear Tree ... ..	26.4	18.1	55.5	76.6	11.9	11.5
Roe Farm ... ..	21.0	26.3	52.7	79.0	12.6	8.4
Rosehill ... ..	34.2	13.7	52.1	75.6	22.4	2.0
Rykneld ... ..	26.9	3.9	69.2	67.1	26.7	6.2
St. Chad's ... ..	49.3	33.1	17.6	56.5	13.0	30.5
St. Dunstan's ... ..	31.9	29.6	38.5	69.7	21.2	9.1
St. James' Church ... ..	20.0	26.7	53.3	70.3	19.7	10.0
St. John's ... ..	23.5	28.9	47.6	67.8	24.4	7.8
St. Joseph's ... ..	30.9	20.9	48.2	81.3	8.4	10.3
St. Luke's ... ..	28.3	35.4	36.3	51.4	17.2	31.4
St. Mary's ... ..	32.6	13.3	54.1	77.6	13.5	8.9
St. Paul's ... ..	12.2	24.4	63.4	86.0	12.8	1.2
St. Peter's ... ..	21.9	46.7	31.4	73.7	21.0	5.3
School of Art ... ..	45.5	0.7	53.8	83.6	8.2	8.2
Sinfin ... ..	26.0	16.3	57.7	78.6	12.6	8.8
Southgate ... ..	22.1	14.9	63.0	78.7	15.0	6.3
Sturgess ... ..	29.4	6.5	64.1	81.2	12.0	6.8
Temple House ... ..	35.1	5.4	59.5	45.0	5.0	50.0
Wilmorton ... ..	16.7	20.1	63.2	82.2	12.4	5.4
Percentage ... ..	26.9	18.6	54.5	77.1	14.0	8.9
AGE GROUPS.						
5 years of age ... ..	34.1	33.9	32.0			
6 " " " " ... ..	22.3	36.1	41.6			
7 " " " " ... ..	18.8	29.7	51.5			
8 " " " " ... ..	16.0	24.7	59.3			
9 " " " " ... ..	15.6	20.3	64.1			
10 " " " " ... ..	20.9	16.4	62.7			
11 " " " " ... ..	27.2	11.2	61.6			
12 " " " " ... ..	35.8	6.4	57.8			
13 " " " " ... ..	36.7	2.5	60.8			
14 " " " " ... ..	34.8	0.9	64.3			
15 " " " " ... ..	30.4	0.4	69.2			
16 " " " " ... ..	43.6	—	56.4			
17 " " " " ... ..	35.9	1.6	62.5			
18 " " " " ... ..	40.9	4.5	54.6			
19 " " " " ... ..	50.0	—	50.0			



TABLE 2.

**INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.**

1. No. of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—				5. Attendances made by pupils for treatment ... .. 10,788			
(a) Periodic age groups:—				6. Half-days devoted to:—			
Aged up to				Inspection ... .. 143			
5 years	...	...	2,492	Treatment ... .. 1,370			
6 "	...	...	2,177				
7 "	...	...	1,919	Total ... .. 1,513			
8 "	...	...	1,671				
9 "	...	...	1,493				
10 "	...	...	1,675				
11 "	...	...	1,726	7. Fillings:—			
12 "	...	...	1,709	Permanent Teeth ... .. 4,915			
13 "	...	...	1,742	Temporary Teeth ... .. 10			
14 "	...	...	1,721	Total ... .. 4,925			
15 "	...	...	542				
16 "	...	...	140				
17 "	...	...	64	8. No. of Teeth filled:—			
18 "	...	...	22	Permanent Teeth ... .. 4,331			
19 "	...	...	2	Temporary Teeth ... .. 9			
Total	...	...	19,095	Total .. .. 4,340			
(b) Specials ... .. 36				9. Extractions:—			
(c) Total (Periodic and and Specials) ... .. 19,131				Permanent Teeth ... .. 1,621			
				Temporary Teeth ... .. 9,973			
				Total ... .. 11,594			
2. No. found to require treatment 12,420				10. Administrations of anaesthetics:—			
				General ... .. 5,912			
				Local ... .. 8			
				Total ... .. 5,920			
3. No. referred for treatment ... 10,409				11. Other operations:—			
				Permanent Teeth ... .. 702			
				Temporary Teeth ... .. 2			
				Dentures ... .. 33			
				Orthodontic Appliances ... .. 21			
				Obturator ... .. 1			
				Denture Repairs ... .. 6			
				Total ... .. 765			
4. No. actually treated ... .. 8,041							





TABLE 4.

SHOWING THE NATURE OF THE TOTAL SERVICES GIVEN  
TO THE PRIORITY CLASSES AT ALL THE DENTAL CENTRES.

(a) *Numbers provided with dental care :*

1950.	Exa- mined.	Need- ing Treat- ment.	Referred to		Re- fused Treat- ment.	Treat- ment inad- visable.	Failed to keep appoint- ment.	Trea- ted by us.	Made den- tally fit.	Await- ing Treat- ment.	Atten- dances made at Clinic.
			Our Treat- ment Clinic.	Own Den- tist.							
Expectant Mothers	965	522	391	108	5	18	64	324	179	3	1,285
Nursing Mothers	45	45	45	—	—	—	—	45	31	—	141
Children under five ...	547	510	510	—	—	—	—	510	502	—	645

(b) *Forms of dental treatment provided :*

	Extrac- tions.	Anæsthetics.		Fi lings.	Sealings and for Gum Treat- ments.	Silver Nitrate Treatments.	Dressings.	Radiographs.	Dentures.		
		Local.	General.						Provided.		Re- paired.
									Com- plete.	Par- tial.	
Expectant Mothers	659	4	272	11	2	—	30	4	—	3	1
Nursing Mothers	45	—	14	8	2	—	111	1	30	16	—
Children under five ...	1,247	—	570	11	5	—	2	—	—	—	—

## IV.—SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL CHILDREN.

### GENERAL REVIEW.

Several changes in the various staffs occurred during 1950, but we finished the year with a full medical staff. During the year Nurse H. Hollies, who had been with us since 1921, retired on account of ill-health, and I should like here to pay a very warm tribute to her ; she worked assiduously, and the good of the children was always her first thought. She was really a splendid type of nurse and will be very much missed.

We were unable to obtain the services of a psychiatric social worker, and during the year a young lady with a diploma in social science, and who had a special interest in maladjusted children, was appointed.

For the first time for several years we had an almost full-time pre-war staff, and accordingly there was a large increase in the total number of children examined. As, however, the numbers in the schools continue to rise, the full programme of school medical inspection could not be carried out, and four schools were still not completed at the end of the year.

There is little new to record in the heights and weights of the children, and it is probable that a point has now been reached when only slight progress with regard to these figures will be made, unless some new nutritional factor is discovered.

It is with some concern we have to record an increase in the number of children notified as suffering from Tuberculosis. The figures for the past five years are as follows :—

		<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1946	...	4	9	13
1947	...	17	13	30
1948	...	14	14	28
1949	...	6	5	11
1950	...	24	2	26

It is to be feared that this is an unpleasant reflection on some of the deplorable housing conditions in the town.

It is interesting to notice that the total numbers of children attending the Minor Ailments Clinics have risen during the year. It was thought, with the advent of the National Health Service, that many of the children with minor ailments would be taken by their parents to their family practitioner. It seems clear that these clinics supply a need which is normally

not catered for in the general service. The medical examinations for the Children's Committee have continued to be carried on by the School Health Service, and a separate section has now been allotted to this work. Also included in the Report is a summary of the work done by the Education Committee in the education of school children who are in-patients in our local hospitals. It is very satisfactory to appreciate that children suffering from illnesses which keep them for long periods in hospitals are being cared for in this way.

There was a widely held view that with the introduction of the National Health Act the work of the School Health Service would decrease, but this Report would seem to indicate the very opposite, for increases of examinations by Medical Officers at school clinics and in the schools have again been recorded. It is true that the Specialists are no longer in the service of the Local Education Authority, and in this respect the work has been transferred to the Regional Hospital Board. The chief cause of the increase is the rise in the school population due to the higher birth rate, and the advancement of the school leaving age to 15. Also, to a lesser degree, to increased services for the Children's Committee, and the continuing trends of school journeys which require preliminary and extra examinations. In addition, the new open-air school will be ready in 1951, and this will call for more medical care. The increase in the school population is, however, the greatest factor. From 1932 to 1941 the number of births in Derby varied between approximately 1,950 and 2,050. From 1942 to 1949 they have been 2,130, 2,490, 2,900, 2,490, 2,790, 3,100, 2,640 and 2,510.

These figures require no comment, but they do indicate most definitely that our pre-war staff, which at full strength was extended to complete the accepted schedules of work, will be quite unable to deal satisfactorily with the larger school population. It is clear that additional medical staff has now become essential if anything approaching the high standard of service at which we have aimed for so many years is to be reached in the future.

### **SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.**

The accommodation in Primary and Secondary Schools is 24,728. The number of names on the books is 21,363 and the average attendance 18,655.

### **THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE IN RELATION TO MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.**

#### **Medical Inspection.**

**Number of children inspected.**—The total number of children inspected was 8,167. Of these, 4,231 were boys and 3,936 were girls. In addition, 243 children were brought forward for special examinations by head teachers.

## FINDINGS AT PERIODIC INSPECTION.

### GENERAL CONDITION.

The general condition of the 8,167 pupils inspected in 1950 was classified as follows.—

A (Good)	2,931
B (Fair)	5,121
C (Poor)	115

### Heights and Weights.

Age.	Year.	BOYS.			GIRLS.		
		Number examined.	Average Height (inches).	Average Weight (lbs.).	Number examined.	Average Height (inches).	Average Weight (lbs.).
5 years ...	1919	499	40.7	39.4	496	40.3	39.1
	1925	851	41.3	40.4	838	41.0	39.3
	1935	842	41.8	41.6	779	41.7	40.6
	1941	568	42.0	41.8	593	41.5	40.3
	1946	466	42.3	43.0	439	41.8	41.3
	1947	845	42.7	43.3	811	42.5	41.8
	1948	870	42.9	43.4	814	42.6	41.6
	1949	811	43.1	44.3	811	42.7	43.1
	1950	906	43.4	44.4	880	43.1	43.0
10 years ...	1947	854	53.5	68.8	768	53.5	67.1
	1948	814	53.6	69.3	776	53.2	67.4
	1949	666	53.8	70.6	546	53.4	68.8
	1950	710	53.8	70.5	660	53.4	66.6
14 years ...	1947	425	62.8	104.4	364	62.0	106.3
	1948	904	62.8	106.9	678	61.7	105.9
	1949	387	62.1	103.5	526	62.0	108.0
	1950	783	62.6	106.1	844	61.7	107.1

### Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.

The percentage of children found to have defective vision was 23.4.

In the ten and fourteen year old groups, the percentages of children who were unable to read 6/6, 6/6, were:—

10 year boys.	10 year girls.	14 year boys.	14 year girls.
21.7	25.0	23.0	23.1

In the same age groups, the percentages of children with more serious defects (6/12 or worse in either one or both eyes) were:—

10 year boys.	10 year girls.	14 year boys.	14 year girls.
8.6	12.4	10.0	9.8

The total number referred for refraction was 555.

The number of partially sighted children as judged by the accepted criteria is 13.

### Squint.

The number of children in the five year old group found to have a squint, even of the smallest degree, was 90.



### External Eye Disease.

The following defects were found in the course of Periodic Medical Inspection :—

Blepharitis ...	53	Conjunctivitis ...	8
Other defects ...	41		

### Uncleanliness.

See report on page 59.

### Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.

The following skin diseases were recorded at the medical inspections —

Dermatitis ....	34	Naevus .....	9
Urticaria ....	35	Psoriasis ....	6
Warts ....	15	Scabies ....	5
Acne ....	16	Ringworm Body....	4
Seborrhoea ....	25	Impetigo ....	5
Ichthyosis ....	14	Other Diseases ...	93
Eczema ....	13		

### Nose and Throat Defects.

The number of children referred for treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids was 4.3 per cent. of the number examined. The percentage placed under observation was 9.3.

### Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

188 children were noted as suffering from Otorrhoea at periodic medical inspection.

Defective hearing, mostly of a slight character, was found in 97 cases.

### Dental Defects.

539 children were found at the periodic medical inspection to have carious teeth.

### Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

The following deformities were noted at the periodic medical inspections —

Flat Feet ....	256	Spinal Curvature	269
Other Defects ....	510		

### Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

1.5 per cent. of all children examined were listed as having heart defects. Few of these were organic, and the vast majority required only observation. The number of children found to be suffering from rheumatism was 23 .

### **Tuberculosis.**

Five cases were referred from routine medical inspection to the Chest Physician for advice during the year. In addition, 18 "specials" were referred to the Chest Physician for opinion. 26 school children were notified as suffering from tuberculosis (24 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary) during the year.

### **Vaccination.**

803 (9.8 per cent.) of the 8,167 children medically inspected were recorded as having been vaccinated.

### **FOLLOWING UP.**

The arrangements for the following up of children suffering from the various defects continued as outlined in a previous report.

### **ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.**

#### **Consultation Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.**

1,209 attendances were made at this clinic during the year.

#### **Minor Ailments Clinics.**

The total number of children attending these clinics was 11,323, and the number of attendances was 41,957. Of this number, 10,049 examinations (inspections and re-inspections) were made by Medical Officers.

#### **Scabies.**

The number of cases of scabies treated during the year was 30, as compared with 95 in 1949, 190 in 1948, 365 in 1947 and 663 in 1946. In addition, 14 adults were treated during the year.

#### **Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—**

Total number of children attended	...	...	150
Total number of attendances	...	...	2,263

In addition, 91 cases referred from the Child Welfare Clinics made 1,376 attendances.

#### **Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic, Green Street.—**

Total number of children attended	...	...	84
Total number of attendances	...	...	1,030

In addition, 4 cases referred from Child Welfare Clinics made 29 attendances.

In both clinics, the types of cases treated were similar to the lists given in previous reports.



**Dental Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—**

The Dental Clinic is held every day of the week (morning and afternoon).

Total number of cases attended	...	...	...	8,041
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	10,788
Total number of clinics held	...	...	...	1,370

**Aural Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—**

The number of children who received operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids during 1950 was 212.

In addition, 6 children received operative treatment for ear conditions.

Total number of cases attended	...	...	...	789
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	1,228

Included in these figures are 29 cases referred from Child Welfare Centres.

**Orthopaedic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—**

Total number of cases attended	...	...	...	969
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	1,243

Included in these figures are 263 cases referred from Child Welfare Centres.

**SUMMARY OF TREATMENT :—**

(a) At Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital	...	...	...	9
(b) Number of X-ray examinations (at City Hospital)	...	...	...	68
(c) Attendances at Splint Maker	...	...	...	524

**Heart and Rheumatism Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—**

Number of children attended	...	...	...	28
Number of attendances	...	...	...	39

Includes 2 pre-school children who made 3 attendances.

**Ophthalmic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—**

Total number of cases attended	...	...	...	2,268
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	3,307

Included in these figures are 11 cases which were referred from Child Welfare Centres,

**Orthoptic Clinic.—**

A general statement with regard to this clinic was made in the report for 1938. I am indebted to Miss M. Aston, the Orthoptist in charge of the Department, for the following report :—

Number of cases dealt with during 1950 (including 31 new cases) ... ..	189
---	-----

**CLASSIFICATION.**

Under observation and on waiting list for treatment	40
On preliminary treatment ... ..	54
On actual treatment ... ..	62
Refused, Left District, Unsuitable, etc. ... ..	5
Discharged ... ..	28
	— 189
Total number of attendances ... ..	1,847

During the year 20 cases received operative treatment.

**Speech Therapy Clinic.—**

Report by Miss S. H. North, Speech Therapist.

“The year 1950 has proved to be a pleasing and fruitful year in the Speech Therapy Department. The attendance has been good throughout, except for the school holidays when the figures always decrease considerably. This is very evident during the months of July, August and September, when some children also have holidays during school time and some have important examinations.

The standard of work has been very satisfactory, especially with the stammerers. By the end of the year the majority of the more severe cases (who have been attending for two or more years) were so improved that they could be put on the observation list.

Full use has been made of the Specialist Departments—Ear, Nose and Throat, Child Guidance, Dental and Plastic Surgery. The Child Guidance Department has proved to be a great boon as always, and much valuable help has been received. A greater tie has been created between the Speech Department and the Plastic Surgery Department at the Infirmary. Actual discussion about cleft palate cases has been extremely valuable on both sides, and it is very pleasing to know that some otherwise ‘non-operable’ cases can now be helped by plastic surgery.

The three distinct classifications for speech handicaps remains the same—Stammerers, Speech Defectives (sound defects) and Cleft Palates. There has only been one Spastic child attending the Speech Clinic for a short time, but due to the home antagonism, the treatment was regretfully suspended. It has been noted that spastic or paralytic children with handicapped speech are rarely referred to the Speech Department in the Borough—probably because they are helped elsewhere.

The incidence of Cleft Palate cases has risen this year, and according to Health Visitors who see pre-school children, the number in the Speech Department is not likely to decrease for some time to come. The cases attending during the year have made pleasing progress, and more of them will be receiving further plastic surgery in the future. With one or two of the children it has been found advisable to discontinue Speech Therapy until further operations can be carried out, but the cases are by no means discarded. The children are seen regularly to see that former progress is maintained.

The Speech Defectives are progressing favourably and many of the very minor defects can be cleared fairly quickly, with hard work in the home and the Speech Clinic. It is still found advisable to discharge very mentally retarded speech defective cases, as they only occupy valuable time which can be given to an intelligent or less retarded child. This type of child (retarded) is often a difficult problem in the Clinic—sometimes he will make a sudden startling improvement after several months' treatment, which proves that perseverance, however long it may take, will occasionally give satisfactory results. With the doubtful cases, the result of intelligence testing is invaluable in planning future speech work and ascertaining results.

As stated above, some of the more severe Stammerers have improved considerably. For most of these children it has been an arduous time of hard work and understanding, but they have been well rewarded. One or two children have presented very difficult problems and advice has been sought from the Psychiatrist to help these really severe cases if it is possible.

Home and school visits have proved very satisfactory in the majority of cases. Few parents are now chary of accepting advice, many are only too willing to do all they can to help their children, even in the poorer districts. Visits by parents to the Clinic are encouraged in some cases, so that they may observe what actually takes place during treatments. This has to be decided with care, as some parents would always be 'on the scene'.

During the summer months quite a number of children on the waiting list were interviewed with their parents and advice given, to help during the waiting period. The waiting list is ever increasing, especially now school

staffs are becoming keener about noticing speech defective children. Unfortunately, some quite severe cases are occasionally overlooked, but this may be due to large classes, where some of the children are not having a great deal of individual attention from teachers.

The number of children under observation is quite large this year, and this means that the majority of these cases are making such satisfactory progress there is no need for them to attend weekly. According to the type of defect and the rate of progress being made by each patient, they may attend monthly or even two-monthly but it is always stressed that the work must be continued at home. The rest of the patients are kept under observation because they are probably making no substantial progress, or treatment may not be advisable for the time being. Observation may not always be necessary for some much improved patients, but generally it is thought much wiser to have an observatory period, after regular treatment, to ascertain if a complete discharge is warranted.

During the year the five Speech Clinics have had added equipment, *i.e.*, books, toys, filing cabinets and actual speech apparatus. It was very pleasing to hear that the Speech Department may be provided with a Sound Recorder, for the purpose of recording all patients' speech when they are admitted to the Clinic, and at varying stages of their treatment. If and when this much needed piece of apparatus arrives, it will prove to be invaluable to the Speech Therapist, parents, and most of all, to the patients. I feel a recorder is an essential piece of equipment for an established Speech Clinic, and the recordings eventually catalogued may lead to some useful research work.

In February, four visitors were entertained at the Mill Hill Lane Clinic, including a totally deaf Mexican gentleman who is hoping to start a speech clinic in Mexico, a New Zealand teacher of the deaf, and the head of the Derby Deaf School with a member of his staff. A wide variety of cases was seen by the visitors who found Speech Therapy very helpful to observe, in comparison with their own work. The 1950 talk to the visiting students from the Training College was postponed until 1951, so that a fuller lecture could be given to all the students at the same time. A prospective Speech Therapy student waiting to go to London for her training has also been to the Speech Clinic a few times to observe treatments. A circular was received from the Leicester Speech Therapy Department early in the year, advertising the opening of a Speech Therapy Training Centre for prospective Midland candidates—unfortunately it did not open at the time mentioned, but it is hoped that more candidates will be found from the larger Midland cities and towns to warrant the commencement of activities.



We hope in the future to have discussion-meetings between the Speech Therapist and groups of parents of patients attending the Speech Clinics.

Despite a few minor handicaps, the general trend in the Speech Department is very satisfactory."

Number of cases recorded	...	...	...	...	157
Number of cases seen and treated	...	...	...	...	155
Number of Stammerers	...	...	...	...	51
Number of Speech Defects	...	...	...	...	88
Number of Cleft Palates	...	...	...	...	17
Number of Spastics	...	...	...	...	1
Number of cases discharged	...	...	...	...	59
Cured	...	...	...	...	26
Improving satisfactorily	...	...	...	...	6
Treatment useless, <i>i.e.</i> , Low I.Q., Juvenile Delinquency, no progress, etc.	...	...	...	...	11
Left school	...	...	...	...	4
Lack of attendance	...	...	...	...	6
Left school and improving very well	...	...	...	...	4
Transferred to County	...	...	...	...	1
Treatment not desired	...	...	...	...	1
Number of cases under observation at end of year	...	...	...	...	47
Number of County cases	...	...	...	...	2
Number of cases referred to Specialist Departments	...	...	...	...	31
Number of male patients	...	...	...	...	103
Number of female patients	...	...	...	...	54
Number on waiting list at end of year	...	...	...	...	86
Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	...	408
Number of home visits	...	...	...	...	84
Number of school visits	...	...	...	...	52
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	2,046

#### Child Guidance Clinic.—

Report by Dr. T. A. Ratcliffe, Psychiatrist.

"A full year's work of this Child Guidance Clinic with a partially complete team of Psychiatrist and Educational Psychologist makes possible a more accurate assessment of both the possibilities and limitations of the situation.

There has been an actual, and considerable, increase in the number of new cases referred during the year, and much of the team's time has been, of necessity, spent in diagnostic and initial interviews. Considered as a purely diagnostic service, the amount of work done compares most favourably with



that of similarly staffed clinics. This diagnostic function is reflected in the still considerable number of cases which are referred for a report and recommendation on educational disposal only, and which are closed after the initial interviews.

Nevertheless, the essential value of a Child Guidance Clinic both to the Education Authority and to the community it serves is lost, unless it can provide an adequate treatment service for the emotionally disturbed or maladjusted child. Much more has been done this year than was previously possible, in the more superficial types of treatment and in the therapeutic interviews with parents. Provided these methods are used in their proper place and with full understanding of their limitations, they will produce valuable results in Child Guidance work. But there remain many disturbed children where only the slow, skilled, time-consuming process of long term intensive treatment interviews can hope to produce results. Such a child may require a total of 50 hours or more of treatment time by the Children's Psychiatrist, and it will be obvious how few cases of this type can be fitted into a total of five hours' clinic time per week, already crowded with diagnostic and more superficial treatment material. Inevitably therefore, the Clinic has an extremely long treatment waiting list, with which it is hopeless to attempt to deal at this stage.

This severe limitation on treatment facilities for the Clinic must continue, and indeed can only increase in severity, until the Clinic team is completed by the appointment of a Psychiatric Social Worker. The appointment of Miss Burt as Social Worker has been a valuable and welcome addition to the Clinic team, but her lack of special psychiatric training and experience must inevitably prevent her from carrying out the full treatment function of a Psychiatric Social Worker.

Miss Broughton continues to bear most of the administrative work of the Clinic as well as her duties as Educational Psychologist, and the standard she achieves in both these functions is one of the chief assets of the Clinic.

Close co-operation is maintained with the School Medical Service, and with the Children's Department, and in particular, we are grateful for the valuable help we always have from Dr. Morrison, from our part-time Remedial Teacher (Miss Gateley) and from Miss Kirk. I personally regret that the brief time I have each week in Derby prevents me from building up a closer contact with its other Education and Social services. Only by such personal contacts can a Child Guidance Clinic fulfil its full function as a community service."

The statistical tables which follow illustrate the work done in the Clinic during 1950.

TABLE 1.

*Interviews by Psychiatrist.*

Total Number of New Cases Interviewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Treatment Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Surveys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

TABLE 2.

*Interviews by Educational Psychologist.*

Test Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Home Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
School Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Play Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Interviews with Parents and Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157

*Students.*

51 Students including :   Home Office Course Students.  
   Teachers in Training.  
   National Nursery Certificate Course.

TABLE 3.

*Interviews by Social Worker (October to December period only).*

Interviews with Parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Homes Visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Case Histories Completed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Visits to Children's Homes and other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

TABLE 4.

*Remedial Teacher.*

Total Number of Appointments made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504
Number of Children taught	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

TABLE 5.

Total Number of New Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
*Number of Cases closed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Number recommended for Intensive Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Number recommended for Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Number recommended for Remedial Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number recommended for Residential Care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number recommended for Special School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

\* This figure includes those cases which were referred for an initial interview and report only.

TABLE 6.

*Source of Referral.*

Director of Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
School Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
School Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Probation Officers, Juvenile Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Speech Therapist	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Children's Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
St. Christopher's	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
G.Ps.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

TABLE 7.

*Types of School from which Referred.*

Pre-school	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Juniors	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Grammar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Not at School	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE 8.

*Reasons for Referral.*

Educational Problems	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Behaviour Problems	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Emotional or Personality Disturbances	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Other Reasons	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

TABLE 9.

*State of Cases Closed.*

Much Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Some Improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Unchanged	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Closed for Other Reasons :—

(Where I.Q. Test only required, or cases having left the area)	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
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**PROVISION OF MEALS.**

The number of children on the Free Meal List is 502.

**CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.**

The number of parents who attended with their children for routine medical inspection was as follows :—

<i>Number.</i>	<i>Total Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage in Infant Group.</i>
4,263	52.2%	85.7%

# PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR BOARDING IN BOARDING HOMES :—

	Blind.	Partially Sighted.	Deaf.	Partially Deaf.	Delicate.	Physically Handicapped.	Educationally Sub-normal.	Maladjusted.	Epileptic.	Total.
In the calendar year :—										
A. Handicapped Pupils newly placed in Special Schools or Homes ...	—	2	1	—	—	1	26	—	2	32
B. Handicapped Pupils newly ascertained as requiring education at Special Schools or boarding in Homes ...	—	3	6	3	97	50	25	1	8	193
On or about December 1st, 1950.										
C. Number of Handicapped Pupils—										
(i) attending Special Schools as :—										
Day Pupils ...	—	10	—	—	—	—	103	—	—	113
Boarding Pupils ...	3	1	15	—	—	2	5	—	3	29
(ii) Boarded in Homes...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(iii) attending Independent Schools (under arrangements made by the Authority)...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total (C) ...	3	11	15	—	1	3	108	—	3	144
D. Number of Handicapped Pupils being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944—										
(a) in hospitals ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
(b) elsewhere ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
E. Number of Handicapped Pupils requiring places in Special Schools ...	—	2	6	21	275	128	11	2	14	459

**Educationally Subnormal.**

Notified under Section 57 (3), Education Act, 1944 ...	15
Notified under Section 57 (4), Education Act, 1944 ...	Nil.
Notified under Section 57 (5), Education Act, 1944 ...	16

**Temple House Special School.**

During 1950, 34 children were referred for examination regarding their admission to the School. Of these 28 were certified as capable of receiving benefit from instruction in the Special School and 23 were actually admitted. Five children were admitted early in 1951. The remaining six children, after examination, were retained in the elementary school.

**Work of the Local Branch of the Central Association for Mental Welfare.**

During the year, 48 visits were paid to homes of children who were either in or had left Temple House Special School.

**Full-time Courses of Higher Education for Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Students.**

There are no centres for Higher Education or Vocational Training in Derby. Suitable cases requiring such training are sent to recognised institutions elsewhere.

**NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.**

The total number of children examined at the various schools was 164.

**EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

During the year, 341 children were examined as to their fitness to undertake employment. One was certified unfit.

**THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSES.**

Six nurses, including one part-time (five sessions per week), are engaged on the work of the School Health Services. In addition, three nurses are employed on half-time Health and half-time School Health Services.

Home visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,453
School visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	55

**Visits to Nursery Schools.**

Number of visits paid	...	...	...	...	...	186
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**Clinics.****Sessions.**

Minor Ailments, Specialist Clinics and Ultra Violet

Ray Clinics ... .. 2,249

**VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.**

Routine Inspections of all children for the ascertainment of uncleanness are carried out in schools twice a year by the Authority's Cleansing Attendants. In addition, frequent visits to schools for re-inspection of children listed as infested at previous inspections are made. All children who are found to be infested with lice or who appear to be seriously infested with nits, and those showing fewer nits but appearing to be neglected, are listed for cleansing. The parents of those children who require cleansing are immediately served with a notice requiring them to present the children at the cleansing centre. Children found at subsequent inspections to be re-infested are again required to attend for cleansing, and the parents are warned that, in the event of a recurrence, court proceedings will be instituted. Proceedings were taken in 1/2 such cases in 1950. Parents of those children who are slightly infested receive a notice notifying them of the condition of the child's head and instructions with regard to cleansing. These children are then kept under periodic review until found to be clean.

Number of individual children cleansed ... .. 427

Number of sessions devoted to School Inspections ... 600

**CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE WORK.**

Special examinations of children committed to the care of the Local Authority are carried out by the medical staff of the School Health Service, and routine visits to the various Children's Homes are made monthly, and to the two Remand Homes once a week.

The following examinations were carried out during the year :—

Initial and routine examinations of Boarded-out children ... 109

Children for adoption ... .. 12

Before admission to Dr. Barnardo's Homes ... .. 5

Examinations carried out at Children's Homes ... .. 78

Children for Approved Schools or Remand Homes (including examinations carried out at Remand Homes) ... .. 262

### MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Medical examinations were also made as follows :—

Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Before proceeding to Woolley Moor Camp School	...							444
Before proceeding to Skegness Seaside Home	...							405
Before taking part in entertainments	...	...	...					8
Before taking part in School Journeys	...	...						91
Before proceeding to School Camp	...	...	...					444
Before admission or return to Institutions, Boarding School, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

### TEACHING IN HOSPITALS.

The following report has been received from Miss M. Turner, who is in the service of the Local Education Authority, and who undertakes the teaching of children of school age in the local hospitals :—

“ During the year, tuition has been given to 231 children at the Derby City Hospital, the Children’s Hospital and Derwent Hospital, as follows :—

	<i>City Hospital.</i>	<i>Children’s Hospital.</i>	<i>Derwent Hospital.</i>
Number of children	131	97	3
Average period of tuition	2.3 wks.	4.4 wks.	
Average age	9 yrs. 4 mths.	8 yrs. 9 mths.	
Age range	5 to 15 yrs.	5 to 13 yrs.	
Period range	1 to 15 wks.	1 to 28 wks.	

In addition to individual lessons in Reading, Arithmetic and English ward lessons are given wherever possible in History, Geography and Nature Study.”

## APPENDIX.

**TABLE I.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING  
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.  
(INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS).**

## A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the Prescribed Groups—

Entrants ... ..	2,509
Second Age Group...	2,710
Third Age Group ...	2,312
Total ... ..	7,531
Number of other Periodic Inspections ... ..	636
Grand Total ... ..	8,167

## B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections ... ..	5,300
Number of Re-Inspections ... ..	14,790
Total ... ..	20,090

## C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PUPILS FOUND AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION  
TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Group.	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIa	Total individual pupils.
Entrants ... ..	16	606	618
Second Age Group ... ..	283	479	720
Third Age Group ... ..	274	334	567
Total (prescribed groups) ...	573	1,419	1,905
Other Periodic Inspections...	1	175	176
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	574	1,594	2,081

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN  
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1950.

Defect or Disease.	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	No. of defects.		No. of defects.	
	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.
Skin ... ..	166	108	3,092	113
Eyes— <i>a.</i> Vision ... ..	574	202	1,100	506
<i>b.</i> Squint ... ..	215	58	298	107
<i>c.</i> Other ... ..	54	48	974	53
Ears— <i>a.</i> Hearing... ..	64	33	137	52
<i>b.</i> Otitis Media ... ..	77	111	211	95
<i>c.</i> Other ... ..	14	41	313	50
Nose or Throat ... ..	396	831	663	1,074
Speech ... ..	33	94	160	148
Cervical Glands ... ..	5	205	54	288
Heart and Circulation ... ..	31	111	43	221
Lungs ... ..	156	301	211	509
Developmental—				
<i>a.</i> Hernia ... ..	8	30	8	33
<i>b.</i> Other ... ..	6	55	13	37
Orthopædic—				
<i>a.</i> Posture ... ..	127	142	71	185
<i>b.</i> Flat foot ... ..	138	118	165	183
<i>c.</i> Other ... ..	179	331	266	586
Nervous system—				
<i>a.</i> Epilepsy ... ..	16	6	27	10
<i>b.</i> Other ... ..	19	56	28	122
Psychological—				
<i>a.</i> Development ... ..	6	40	10	105
<i>b.</i> Stability ... ..	11	33	43	84
Other ... ..	280	689	10,243	1,720

**B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS  
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS.**

Age Groups.	Number of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good).		B. (Fair).		C. (Poor).	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ... ..	2,509	830	33.08	1,638	65.28	41	1.64
Second Age Group ... ..	2,716	924	34.10	1,745	64.39	41	1.51
Third Age Group ... ..	2,312	979	42.34	1,312	56.75	21	0.91
Other Periodic Inspections ...	636	198	31.13	426	66.98	12	1.89
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>8,167</b>	<b>2,931</b>	<b>35.89</b>	<b>5,121</b>	<b>62.70</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1.41</b>

**TABLE III.**

**INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.**

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons ... ..	59,503
(ii) Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested ...	1,138
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) ... ..	427
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) ... ..	427

**TABLE IV.**

**TREATMENT TABLES.**

**GROUP I.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN** (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table III).

	Number of Cases treated, or under treatment during the year.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Ringworm—		
(i) Scalp ... ..	—	6
(ii) Body ... ..	39	4
Scabies ... ..	30	3
Impetigo ... ..	184	9
Other skin diseases ... ..	2,716	211
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>2,969</b>	<b>233</b>



## GROUP II.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases dealt with	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ... ..	941	45
Errors of refraction (including squint) ...	1,563	8
Total ... ..	2,504	53
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were		
(a) Prescribed ... ..	1,404	7
(b) Obtained... ..	1,066	7

## GROUP III.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE and THROAT

	Number of cases treated	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Received operative treatment		
(a) For diseases of the ear ... ..	—	6
(b) For adenoids and chronic tonsillitis...	—	212
(c) For other nose and throat conditions...	—	3
Received other forms of treatment ... ..	522	327
Total ... ..	522	548

## GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals...	15	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
(b) Number treated otherwise, <i>e.g.</i> , in clinics or out-patient departments ... ..	—	517

## GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases treated	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics.	Elsewhere.
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ... ..	125	—

## GROUP VI.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases treated	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists ... ..	155	—

## GROUP VII.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases treated	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Miscellaneous minor ailments ... ..	8,097	92
Ultra-violet Rays ... ..	162	—
Orthoptic ... ..	—	144 (includes 20 cases who received operative treatment)
Total ... ..	8,259	436



## V—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

### Vaccination during 1950.

Age at 31st December, 1950... i.e., born in years ...	Under 1 1950		1—4 1946-1949		5—14 1936-1945		15 or over before 1936		Total	
	Dept.	G.P.'s	Dept.	G.P.'s	Dept.	G.P.'s	Dept.	G.P.'s	Dept.	G.P.'s
<b>PRIMARY VACCINATIONS.</b>										
<i>Result of Inspection.</i>										
Typical Primary Vaccinia— Seventh—Tenth Day ...	77	43	116	51	6	25	2	74	201	193
Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Re- action—										
Fifth—Seventh Day ...	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	2	5
Maximum Local Reaction—										
Second—Third Day ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	2
No Local Reaction ...	8	2	7	4	—	—	—	3	15	9
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>209</b>
<b>RE-VACCINATIONS.</b>										
<i>Result of Inspection.</i>										
Typical Primary Vaccinia— Seventh—Tenth Day ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	42	1	44
Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction—										
Fifth—Seventh Day ...	—	—	1	—	1	1	7	33	9	34
Maximum Local Reaction—										
Second—Third Day ...	—	—	1	—	—	4	5	43	6	47
No Local Reaction ...	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	11	1	14
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>139</b>

The vaccination state of the population of Derby continues to be unsatisfactory. Although the total number of vaccinations during the year was 586, compared with 422 in 1949, it must be realised that this increase is partly due to more people being vaccinated prior to going abroad and partly to parties visiting Scotland in the Spring at the time of the Glasgow epidemic.

The importance of vaccination continues to be stressed by all members of the Health Department Staff.

The percentage of infants under the age of one year, who were vaccinated, decreased from 6.8 in 1949 to 5.3 in 1950.

# Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during 1950

89

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.													TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD												Non-Residents.	Total Cases removed to Isolation Hospital.						
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.												Abbey.	Alveston.	Arboretum.	Babington.	Becket.	Bridge.	Castle.	Dale.	Derwent.	Friar Gate.	King's Mead.	Litchurch.			Normanton.	Osmaston.	Pear Tree.	Rowditch.		
		Under 1.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-65																			65 and upwards.	
Scarlet Fever ...	333	1	3	25	35	49	169	33	4	1	7	6	...	...	21	30	11	12	17	10	28	9	50	20	16	21	19	27	22	20	...	122	
Whooping Cough ...	624	69	69	84	103	101	186	7	1	...	2	2	...	...	33	74	33	29	25	18	26	39	67	67	19	19	58	22	56	36	...	36	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles ...	406	15	44	51	66	53	169	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	44	16	19	11	37	11	11	5	24	34	7	18	31	26	31	81	...	10	
Acute Pneumonia ...	123	6	3	5	2	2	14	11	4	3	10	18	32	13	3	22	7	5	5	7	2	4	17	5	9	8	10	9	2	7	...	4	
Meningococcal Infection ...	6	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic...	11	...	1	3	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	8	
Non-paralytic ...	9	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	7	
Acute Encephalitis—Infective ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Post-infectious ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	29	2	4	...	2	4	8	1	3	...	2	1	2	...	1	3	...	1	2	...	3	...	4	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	16	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	3	...	7	...	
Puerperal Pyrexia	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	11	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	13	
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para-typhoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	6	18	1	...	6	2	...	1	5	1	2	1	...	3	2	5	4	...	2	...	12	
Erysipelas ...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Rubella ...	42	...	2	4	2	1	16	4	8	4	1	...	...	...	1	6	3	2	3	8	5	...	5	1	...	...	1	4	1	1	1	17	
*Chicken Pox ...	188	6	7	11	23	25	110	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	14	41	2	5	4	4	9	1	20	14	31	9	11	7	4	11	1	14	
Respiratory Tuberculosis...	199	...	1	1	5	1	12	8	21	27	55	23	36	9	10	13	9	13	13	11	13	7	16	13	11	16	13	18	8	15	...	121	
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	19	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	5	3	2	1	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	6	1	2	...	1
Food Poisoning ...	21	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	5	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	
Totals	2098	123	139	187	240	239	689	77	48	52	108	66	97	33	131	219	90	85	109	77	101	71	225	161	98	96	150	129	133	188	...	387	

\* Not compulsorily notifiable.



## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

### Pneumonia.

The incidence of this disease followed closely the pattern of 1949. 123 cases were notified during the year (116 in 1949), 80 occurring in the winter months (77 in 1949).

Seven cases in the first five months of the year were stated to be influenzal in type and one of these proved fatal.

There were six other deaths, the same as in 1949.

### Influenza.

The epidemic which started to spread across the country from the north-west did not reach Derby until the end of the year and affected the town chiefly in the first two months of 1951. As the disease is not notifiable, it is impossible to assess accurately its extent, but from general information gathered from many quarters it is believed that Derby suffered far less than many other towns.

### Home Nursing.

Trained nursing assistance for cases of Pneumonia was provided in 39 instances. For certain other cases the Works Welfare Nurses were in attendance.

### Scarlet Fever.

The minor epidemic which started in the autumn of 1949 continued as expected into 1950 and 333 cases (eight subsequently cancelled) were notified during the year. Nearly half these cases occurred during the spring and the epidemic gradually lessened as the year continued.

128 cases were removed to hospital, the majority because of unsuitable accommodation for isolation at home.

### Erysipelas.

36 cases were notified. This is rather fewer than were expected and it is probable that there were a number of cases not notified.

One victim, a woman of 58, developed cavernous sinus thrombosis as a complication and died.

## Diphtheria.

For the third year in succession, no cases of Diphtheria have occurred in the Borough.

## Diphtheria Prophylaxis.

As in previous years, clinics have been held at the Central Office, Child Welfare Centres, Day Nurseries and all Nursery, Primary and Junior Schools.

Number of sessions	...	...	...	...	...	326
First attendance of cases	...	...	...	...	...	1,660
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	5,282
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	...	16.2

The number of children under 5 years of age completing a full primary course of injections was 1,316. Number of children aged 5 to 14 years who completed a full primary course was 328. In addition, 1,138 children received single reinforcing doses to boost their immunity.

In addition to the above, 187 children under the age of 5 years and seven between the ages of 5 and 14 years have been completely immunised by private practitioners, and 12 have been given reinforcing doses, all under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Arrangements made between the Borough and Shardlow Rural District regarding inter-immunisation were successfully continued during the year.

Propaganda for Diphtheria Immunisation has been continued on the same lines as in previous years—advice by health visitors and medical officers—Birthday Reminder Cards, and circular letters distributed in schools.

At the end of the year the position with regard to the immunisation of Borough children under the Corporation scheme was:—

Age.	Under 1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	Total under 5 years.	5-15 years.	Total under 15 years.
Number Immunised	... 19	1,036	1,559	1,788	1,534	5,936	16,714	22,650

Age.	Under 5 years.	5-15 years.	Total under 15 years.
Estimated Mid-year Population, 1950	12,380	18,850	31,230
Percentage Immunised, 1950...	47.95	88.67	
Percentage Immunised, 1949...	45.96	91.05	

The percentage of school children (88.67%) immunised, although slightly lower than last year, is very satisfactory.

It is believed that the reason for the slight decline was the publicity given in the press to the possible association of immunisation and poliomyelitis.

As Derby was not greatly affected by poliomyelitis, the campaign was continued throughout the year and it is gratifying to note that the percentage of babies (48%) (which is even more important than the older children) increased slightly.

### **Measles.**

There was little Measles until October when the expected epidemic slowly began and continued in full force in the first part of 1951.

Of the 388 corrected cases during 1950, 230 occurred in the last quarter. There were no deaths.

### **Whooping Cough.**

624 cases were notified of which three were later cancelled. The disease was not as prevalent as during 1949 when 981 cases were notified but there were more deaths during the year (four in 1950, two in 1949).

Whooping Cough is one of the more serious infectious diseases at the present time and many children are debilitated by it for long periods. It is hoped that it will soon be possible to modify this disease, even if it is not possible to eradicate it, by large scale immunisation campaigns on similar lines to the Diphtheria immunisation campaigns.

At the time of writing this report it is very reassuring to know that the Medical Research Committee trials have proved beyond doubt, that immunisation is of considerable benefit and it is hoped that in future reports it will be possible to give a brighter picture of Whooping Cough control.

During 1950, immunisation was carried on as in 1949 and during the year 724 children under five were immunised. The general incidence of the disease cannot be expected to decline, however, until many more children have been given protection. It is intended to start an all-out attempt to immunise all infants against this disease next year.

### **Meningococcal Meningitis.**

Six cases were notified during the year. One was a stranger admitted to the Children's Hospital aged 9 years and all the other cases were under five years old.

The disease proved fatal in one baby boy aged 7 months.

### Acute Poliomyelitis.

Of the 20 cases notified, 18 proved to be poliomyelitis.

From the following table it will be seen that eight cases were non-paralytic and 10 were paralytic.

Age.	<i>Paralytic.</i>		<i>Non-Paralytic.</i>	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—
1— 2 years ...	—	4	—	—
3— 4 years ...	—	3	2	—
5— 9 years ...	—	1	—	—
10—14 years ...	—	—	2	—
15—24 years ...	—	1	1	—
25 years and over ...	—	1	1	2
Total (all ages) ...	—	10	6	2

As was expected, the majority of the cases developed in the late summer (11 occurred in the third quarter).

One case was complicated by broncho-pneumonia and proved fatal.

All cases were extensively followed up by the department but no common factor between any of them was discovered.

### Acute Encephalitis.

No cases of Infective Encephalitis were notified during the year.

There was one case of Post Infective Encephalitis, a boy aged six who developed the disease following an attack of Chicken Pox.

### Enteric Fever.

One case of Typhoid Fever, a female aged 45 years, was notified during the year.

It was not possible to trace the source of infection of this case. Members of her family were thoroughly investigated and proved to be free from infection. It is thought that the patient was probably infected at her place of employment—a large textile factory on the outskirts of the borough where many of the workers are aliens from eastern Europe.

No cases of Para-Typhoid Fever were notified during the year.

### Dysentery.

29 cases of Dysentery were notified during the year, two of which were later cancelled.

All were of the Sonne type.

Six cases occurred in adults and the remainder were children.

There was one small explosive outbreak of seven cases in April at the Children's Hospital, but all the others were sporadic.

19 cases were borough residents and their homes were visited. Contacts were advised as to necessary precautions to take and in only one family did a secondary case occur.

No common source of infection was discovered.



## Food Poisoning.

21 cases were brought to the notice of the Department during the year.

The majority of these cases were sporadic, and although all cases were visited, little relevant information was obtained. Most of the cases were of a very mild type and bacteriological examinations were not carried out.

There was, however, one outbreak of seven cases in the nursery at Manor Hospital in September. These cases were all caused by *Salmonella Typhi Murium* infection and the outbreak was fully investigated.

The nursery was housed in an old and unsatisfactory building and many sources of infection were possible.

It was felt at the time that as long as the nursery remained in its present building periodic outbreaks could not entirely be prevented.

General advice concerning food hygiene was given, but it was hoped that the nursery would soon be moved to more suitable premises where it would be easier to prevent such outbreaks.

An old lady of 86 who was also an inmate of the Manor Hospital passed away following an attack of Food Poisoning caused by *Salmonella Typhi Murium*, but it is considered that senility was largely responsible for her death.

## Gastro-Enteritis.

There were six deaths in babies under one year of age during the year, all artificially fed.

This figure is again an improvement on the preceding years (9 in 1949, 14 in 1948).

## Malaria.

One case was notified during the year, a Charge Nurse at the Derwent Hospital, who originally contracted the disease abroad.

## Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Cases notified ... .. 21

Ten of the cases were males and eleven females.

<i>Cases.</i>			<i>Vision unimpaired.</i>	<i>Vision impaired.</i>	<i>Total Blindness.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
<i>Notified.</i>	<i>Treated.</i>					
	<i>At Home.</i>	<i>In Borough Hospitals.</i>				
21	3	†18	21	—	—	—

†—In-patients of Derby City Hospital (16) ; Nightingale Nursing Home (2).  
The number of cases notified was fifteen more than in 1949.



## DERWENT AND DRAYCOTT HOSPITALS.

## Detailed Analysis of Admissions and Discharges during 1950 (Borough only).

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Remaining 31/12/49.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Discharged</i>	<i>Dead.</i>	<i>Remaining 31/12/50.</i>
Scarlet Fever... ..	5	128	128	—	5
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	—	4	4	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic ... ..	—	8	7	1	—
—Non-Paralytic ... ..	1	7	8	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	—	12	11	1	—
Pneumonia ... ..	—	4	4	—	—
Measles ... ..	—	10	7	—	3
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	36	35	—	1
Malaria ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	—	16	16	—	—
Chicken Pox ... ..	1	14	15	—	—
Rubella ... ..	—	17	17	—	—
Non-Membranous Croup ... ..	—	2	2	—	—
Food Poisoning ... ..	—	3	3	—	—
Quinsy ... ..	—	3	3	—	—
Tonsillitis ... ..	—	9	8	—	1
Encephalitis following Chicken Pox ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Laryngitis ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	3	3	—	—
Acute Mastitis ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Enteritis ... ..	—	6	6	—	—
Bronchitis ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis ... ..	3	31	29	3	2
Cellulitis ... ..	—	4	4	—	—
Nephritis ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Glandular Fever ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Influenza ... ..	—	9	9	—	—
Impetigo ... ..	—	3	3	—	—
Herpes ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Psoriasis ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Arthritis ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Asthma ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Febrile Catarrh ... ..	—	2	2	—	—
Dermatitis ... ..	—	4	4	—	—
Pyelitis ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Septic Thrombosis ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Toxic Erythema ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Meningismus ... ..	—	3	2	—	1
Blepharitis ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Dyspepsia ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Pyloric Stenosis ... ..	—	2	2	—	—
Acute Lymphocytic Chorio- meningitis ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Stomatitis ... ..	—	2	2	—	—
Purulent Conjunctivitis ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Vaccinia ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Eczema ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Erythema Nodosum... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Various ... ..	—	9	8	—	1
<b>TOTAL ALL DISEASES</b> ... ..	<b>10</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>

**Cancer.**

The recorded deaths from various types of malignant disease show an increase in number as compared with 1949, *viz.*, 306 (256).

The Table shows the deaths by age distribution :—

Age ...	25—34 years.		35—44 years.		45—54 years.		55—64 years.		65—74 years.		75 years & upwards.		All Ages.		
Site.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL
Stomach ...	—	2	1	—	3	1	7	3	9	5	6	7	26	18	44
Lungs & Bronchus ...	—	—	3	—	11	4	17	1	12	2	3	—	46	7	53
Breast ...	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	10	—	5	—	9	—	28	28
Uterus ...	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	4	—	2	—	15	15
Leukaemia & Aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	1	1	—	5	3	8
All Others ...	†5	‡2	3	4	8	7	12	13	36	24	29	15	93	65	158
Totals ...	5	6	7	7	23	17	37	32	59	41	39	33	170	136	306

†—Includes 1 Male aged 24 years, 1 Male aged 4 years and 1 Male aged 2 years.

‡—Includes 1 Female aged 3 years.

# VENEREAL DISEASES.

FORM V.D. (R). (1950).

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Royal Infirmary, Derby, during the year ended 31st December, 1950.

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhœa.		*Other Conditions.		TOTALS.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
1. Number of patients on 1st January under treatment or observation ...	179	185	134	27	108	38	421	250	671
2. Number of patients removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection ...	18	14	—	1	—	—	18	15	33
3. Number of patients dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of those under item 4) suffering from:—									
(a) Syphilis, primary ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
(b) „ secondary ...	12	10	—	—	—	—	12	10	22
(c) „ latent in 1st year of infection†... ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
(d) „ cardio-vascular* ...	6	4	—	—	—	—	6	4	10
(e) „ of the nervous system* ...	7	3	—	—	—	—	7	3	10
(f) „ all other late or latent stages* ... ..	19	16	—	—	—	—	19	16	35
(g) „ congenital (under 1 year) ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(h) „ „ (over 1 year) ...	1	6	—	—	—	—	1	6	7
(i) Gonorrhœa ... ..	—	—	100	43	—	—	100	43	143
(j) Chancroid ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(k) Lymphogranuloma inguinale ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(l) Granuloma venereum ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(m) Any other conditions requiring treatment ... ..	—	—	—	—	240	74	240	74	314
(n) Conditions not requiring treatment ... ..	—	—	—	—	219	168	219	168	387
(o) Conditions remaining undiagnosed at 31st December ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Number of patients dealt with for the first time who have been transferred from other Centres (Civil or Service) or from practitioners approved under Ministry of Health Circular 2226 ...	12	7	6	2	2	—	20	9	29
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4 ...	257	248	240	73	569	280	1066	601	1667
5. Number of patients suffering from syphilis and gonorrhœa discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure, or who were diagnosed as “other conditions” ... ..	57	76	131	31	470	227	658	334	992
6. Number of patients suffering from:—									
(a) Syphilis who defaulted after completion of treatment, but before final discharge ... ..	18	8	—	—	—	—	18	8	26
(b) Gonorrhœa who defaulted before 3 months ... ..	—	—	24	3	—	—	24	3	27
(c) Gonorrhœa who defaulted after 3 months ... ..	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	4

\*Other conditions

## FORM V.D. (R).—continued.

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhœa.		*Other Conditions.		TOTALS		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
7. Number of patients who ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were suffering from:—									
(a) Acquired syphilis of less than 1 year's duration ... ..	6	10	—	—	—	—	6	10	16
(b) Acquired syphilis of more than 1 year's duration ... ..	4	3	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
(c) Congenital syphilis (under 1 year)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)       "       "       (over 1 year) ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
(e) Gonorrhœa ... ..	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	10
8. Number of patients under treatment or observation <i>known</i> to have died:—									
(a) From syphilis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) From treatment ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) From other causes ... ..	4	1	—	—	1	—	5	1	6
9. Number of patients transferred to other Centres or Institutions or to private practitioners ... ..	17	6	14	5	12	9	43	20	63
10. Number of patients remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ... ..	148	143	58	33	86	44	292	220	512
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 (These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4) ... ..	257	248	240	73	569	280	1066	601	1667
11. Number of patients included in Item 7 who failed to complete one course of treatment of either penicillin or of arsenic and bismuth and were suffering from:—									
(a) Acquired syphilis of less than 1 year's duration ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
(b) Acquired syphilis of more than 1 year's duration ... ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
(c) Congenital syphilis of less than 1 year's duration ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Congenital syphilis of more than 1 year's duration ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Number of attendances:—									
(a) For individual attention by the medical officer(s) ... ..	2334	2213	1001	358	2411	814	5746	3385	9131
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., dressings, etc. ... ..	427	585	181	81	1025	83	1633	749	2382
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ... ..	2761	2798	1182	439	3436	897	7379	4134	11513

## FORM V.D. (R).—continued.

		Under 1 year.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 years and over.		Totals.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3. Number of patients suffering from congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age ...		—	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	7

4. Pathological Work :—	Microscopical.		Cultural.	Serum.		Cerebro-spinal fluid.	Others.
	For Syphilis.	For Gonorrhæa.		For Syphilis.	For Gonorrhæa.		
(a) Number of Specimens examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre...	75	1,563	—	—	—	—	159
(b) Number of Specimens from patients at the Treatment Centre sent to a pathological laboratory ...	—	—	5	2,428	201	74	—

5. Contacts attending for examination through the agency of :—	Syphilis (less than 1 year).		Syphilis (more than 1 year).		Gonorrhæa.		Other Conditions.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Patients ...	1	2	2	2	—	16	19	26
(b) Health Visitor or Social Worker	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
TOTALS ...	1	2	2	2	—	17	19	28



FORM V.D. (R).—*continued.*

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings:—	Derby Borough.	Derby County.	Staffs. County.	Leicester County.	Burton- on-Trent.	Notts. County.	Notts. Borough.	TOTAL.
Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in Item 3:—								
Syphilis ... ..	46	37	2	2	1	2	—	90
Gonorrhœa ... ..	81	52	2	3	2	2	1	143
Other Conditions ... ..	331	329	9	19	2	9	2	701
TOTAL ... ..	458	418	13	24	5	13	3	934

†—"Syphilis, latent in 1st year of infection" applies to cases presenting no clinical sign of syphilis but considered (by blood tests, etc.) to have contracted this disease within the preceding 12 months.

\*—In order to avoid duplication, patients with cardio-vascular syphilis who are also suffering from syphilis of the nervous and/or other systems should be recorded as suffering from cardio-vascular syphilis alone.

††—The number of diagnostic lumbar punctures should be given, not the number of tests carried out.

20th January, 1951.

(Signed) H. R. MORGAN RICHARDS,  
Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

## VI.—TUBERCULOSIS.

Report by Dr. H. G. Grace, Chest Physician.

The year 1950 was notable for a spectacular fall both nationally and locally in the Tuberculosis death rate. Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Derby numbered 38, and when it is remembered that the previous lowest figure was 55 (in 1946 and 1947), and that the average yearly number of deaths from this cause during the previous ten years (1940–1949) was 69.9, it will be appreciated that the 1950 figure represents impressive progress in the prevention and treatment of this disease.

It is probably more than mere coincidence that during 1949, and even more so in 1950, the use of streptomycin and para-amino-salicylic acid (P.A.S.) in the treatment of respiratory tuberculosis became more generalised. These drugs came into general use for patients in Sanatoria, and the results obtained have been very encouraging. Patients in their own homes waiting for admission to Sanatoria have been treated by these drugs, and a considerable saving in Sanatorium beds has thus been achieved. Even in those cases where Sanatorium treatment was not considered desirable, streptomycin and P.A.S. have improved the general condition. It will be appreciated that given decent housing conditions a considerable amount can be done in the way of treating a patient in his or her own home.

It is expected that measures for the control of tuberculosis will be further expanded when B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis becomes more widely known and used. A complete scheme has been prepared for Derby, and a start was made at the end of December, when the first newly born child was vaccinated. Priority has to be given to contacts of notified cases of tuberculosis, but difficulties are encountered in carrying out the technique because of the inadequate housing conditions under which many of our infective cases of tuberculosis live. A period of segregation before and after vaccination must be arranged, and because this is often impossible in an overcrowded home and there is no other institution available in which to house these potential vaccinees, individuals who should have the protection of B.C.G. vaccination have to go without.

### Notifications.

		1950.	<i>Compared with</i> 1949.
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	...	199	187
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	...	19	27
		<hr/> 218 <hr/>	<hr/> 214 <hr/>

**Deaths.**

Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	...	38	71
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	...	7	11
		—	—
		45	82
		—	—

**Incidence.**

The number of notifications during 1950 indicates that there has been little change in the incidence of tuberculosis in Derby, compared with the previous year. 18 of the 173 primary notifications of respiratory tuberculosis were in respect of cases discovered by the Mass Radiography Unit which was operating at a large Derby works for several weeks during the year.

**Mortality.**

As already commented upon, the number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis during 1950 was the lowest, by a substantial margin, ever recorded in Derby for one year. Following the trend of recent years, the average age at death from respiratory tuberculosis is steadily becoming higher. In 1950, with the exception of two young children who died from miliary tuberculosis, the respiratory deaths were all over 25 years of age and, of the total of 38 deaths, 12 were over 55 years of age. The fall in the death rate for non-respiratory tuberculosis was less marked. Of the seven deaths recorded, four were from tuberculous meningitis.

**School Children.**

During 1950, 467 school children (observation cases and "contacts") were examined at the Chest Centre. Twenty-one were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

**Dental Treatment.**

Special arrangements are made to provide dental treatment for certain patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and during the year 5 patients were referred to the Dental Officer, Mr. A. Stafford, for advice and treatment at the Derwent Hospital.

**Health Visiting.**

2,043 visits were made to patients' homes by the Health Visitors.

**Register of Notifications.**

	RESPIRATORY.			NON-RESPIRATORY.			TOTAL CASES.
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at 31/12/50 on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health ... ..	457	341	798	53	62	115	913
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ...	—	1	1	1	1	2	3
2. Recovery from the disease ...	7	7	14	5	5	10	24
3. Death (all causes) ... ..	31	16	47	6	1	7	54
4. Otherwise ... ..	36	14	50	9	6	15	65

**Tuberculosis Notifications and Deaths.**

## AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.

<i>Age Periods.</i>	<i>New Cases.*</i>				<i>Deaths.</i>			
	<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-respiratory.</i>		<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-respiratory.</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
0— 1 years ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1— 5 „ ...	7	1	1	2	—	2	2	—
5—10 „ ...	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 „ ...	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 „ ...	5	15	1	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 „ ...	9	15	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—35 „ ...	17	23	2	3	4	3	—	—
35—45 „ ...	13	5	2	1	6	5	1	—
45—55 „ ...	21	4	2	—	5	1	—	—
55—65 „ ...	10	—	—	—	3	2	1	1
65 and upwards	6	3	—	1	6	1	—	1
Totals ...	97	76	10	8	24	14	5	2

\**New Cases.*—Cases transferred to Derby during 1950 from other areas are not included.

1950.

**Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.****PART 1.**

Summary of notifications of Tuberculosis during the period from the 1st January, 1950, to the 31st December, 1950, in the County Borough of Derby.

AGE PERIODS.....	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.														
	Number of Primary Notifications of New Cases of Tuberculosis.														
	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Total (all ages).	
Respiratory, Males ...	...	-	-	7	7	2	5	9	17	13	21	8	3	-	92
Respiratory, Females...	...	-	1	-	5	5	14	15	23	5	4	-	1	-	73
Non-Respiratory, Males	...	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	9
Non-Respiratory, Females	...	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	6



## PART II.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION			NUMBER OF CASES IN AGE GROUPS														TOTAL	
			0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-			
Death Returns from Local Registrars.	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	(A)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	(B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	(C)	
		F	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(D)	
Death Returns from Registrar- General (transferable deaths).	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	(A)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	(B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	(C)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	(D)	
Posthumous Notifications.	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	(A)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	(B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	(C)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	(D)	
“Transfers” from other areas (excluding transferable deaths).	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	3	-	1	-	-	14	(A)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	2	-	-	-	-	12	(B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(C)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	(D)	
Other Sources.	Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	(A)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(B)	
	Non-Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	(C)	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	(D)	

TOTALS (A)	..	19
(B)	..	15
(C)	..	2
(D)	..	2

## VII.—MENTAL HEALTH.

### I. Administration.

(a) All the functions of the Local Authority and the Local Health Authority under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890—1930, the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913—1938, and Section 51 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, stand referred to the Mental Welfare Sub-Committee, consisting of 10 members of the Health Committee, which meets monthly.

(b) Mental Welfare is under the general supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

The Medical Superintendent of the Kingsway Hospital and the Senior School Medical Officer are both approved by the Local Authority for the purpose of giving medical certificates under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913—1938.

The Mental Welfare Visitor, who also acts as a relief Duly Authorised Officer, possessing a Social Science Diploma, has had two years' experience in training defectives in an institution and 17 years' experience in community care of mental defectives.

Occupation Centre Staff.—Supervisor—position vacant.

During the year, three new Assistant Supervisors were appointed, making in all a staff of four, although the last one appointed, who took the senior boys' class, left in September, and the Senior Assistant Supervisor also left before the end of the year. It was decided to appoint a fully-trained Supervisor, and afterwards a third assistant, in order to have the full complement of staff. Meantime, the Centre was kept open with the two remaining assistants taking the babies' class and mixed class respectively, all the children being of school age.

The three Duly Authorised Officers appointed were formerly Relieving Officers under the Social Welfare Committee.

(c) The Mental Welfare Visitor supervises cases on licence from Stoke Park Colony, Whittington Hall, Farmfield Colony, Stretton Hall and Manor Hospital; Stallington Hall, however, where the Local Authority has a number of patients, employs its own Social Worker for placing cases on licence and visiting them.

Visits in connection with renewal of Orders under Section 11 and applications for holidays are paid on behalf of 21 institutions.

(d) No duties are delegated to Voluntary Organisations, but the Derby Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare carries out duties as follows :—

- i. To supplement the duty of the Education Committee regarding the care of handicapped children by supplying the School Medical Officer with reports on home conditions as desired for the following categories of children :—
  - (a) Apparently subnormal or mentally defective children, not yet attending school, whose mental condition is under observation but not yet classified.
  - (b) Those in attendance at schools for educationally sub-normal children.
- ii. To make the work of the Occupation Centre known locally, and to provide recreational facilities for the children.
- iii. To organise local lectures and talks to groups of people interested in Mental Welfare.

In connection with (ii.) a Hallowe'en Party was provided for the children, who were too young to go on the outing to Dudley Zoo.

With regard to (iii) the Voluntary Association was fortunate in obtaining as Speaker for their Annual Meeting, Dr. F. J. S. Esher, Regional Psychiatrist, Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, who gave a most interesting address on "Mental Health Service—Present and Future Trends."

(e) One of the Duly Authorised Officers attended a residential course on Mental Health at the University of Sheffield, from 12th to 25th July, 1950.

## **II. Account of Work Undertaken in the Community.**

(a) Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946, Prevention, Care and After-care :—

### **Prevention.**

The Duly Authorised Officers made 497 visits and dealt with 54 cases as follows :—

28 Neurotic and confusion cases with domestic difficulties :—

Following visits to each case and contact with employers and other officials, improvement in domestic relations was eventually brought about in all cases.

5 Males were found other employment.

3 Females were found other employment.

11 Persons were persuaded to undergo out-patient treatment.

- 1 Female with domestic difficulties persuaded to undergo general hospital treatment.
  - 1 Single Male subject to fits of violence after drink. Father no control and frightened. Mother has been assaulted by son, but not afraid. Warned if violence did not cease would have to enter hospital. Visited on three occasions. While he still takes drink no further violence has taken place. Stated to be a good worker.
  - 1 Female, married. Husband and six children. Patient was on the verge of a mental breakdown. Arranged for her admission to a general hospital and the children into care of Children's Dept.
  - 1 Female, married and six children. Husband discharged Mental Patient. Arranged with Almoner for Convalescent treatment for her to avert a nervous breakdown. Husband is now back at work and the wife carrying out her home duties satisfactorily.
  - 1 Male living alone suffering under the delusion of persecution by his neighbours. Interviewed neighbours and obtained their co-operation and understanding. He refused to enter Hospital to receive voluntary treatment. Arranged with relatives to care for patient and to live with them. Delusions are no longer evident.
- 98 Cases are receiving regular visits for observation.

### Care.

The Duly Authorised Officers dealt with 50 cases as follows :—

- 6 Cases living alone suffering under delusion of persecution by neighbours. Fully able to maintain themselves by employment, under constant supervision.
  - 13 Cases persuaded to undergo voluntary treatment.
  - 6 Cases discharged by Justice in care of relatives. Maintained under constant supervision.
- 25 Mental Patients :—

Claiming of wages, National Insurance, National Assistance, Disability Pensions and Retirement Pensions, the storing of personal property and communications with distant relatives on their behalf.

### After-care.

The Duly Authorised Officers made 367 visits and dealt with 74 cases as follows :—

- 1 Female admitted to hospital for rest and treatment.
- 1 Male sent to Convalescent Home.
- 1 Female sent to Convalescent Home.
- 15 Males were returned to regular employment.
- 5 Females returned to regular employment.
- 4 Males readmitted to Mental Hospital.
- 7 Females readmitted to Mental Hospital.



- 1 Male persuaded to undergo rehabilitation and placed clothing and toys in the home for the children.  
 4 Males were kept under constant supervision.  
 16 Females were kept under constant supervision.  
 9 Males were obtained other suitable employment.  
 8 Females were obtained other employment.  
 75 Cases were visited at regular intervals.

(b) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930.

SECTION ...		LUNACY ACT, 1890.				MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1930.		TOTAL.
		20	21(1)	16	4	1	5	
Under 16 years	M.	2	1	1	—	1	—	5
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 to 25 years	M.	7	—	6	—	1	—	14
	F.	7	2	4	—	—	—	13
25 to 35 years	M.	8	3	12	—	3	—	26
	F.	7	4	8	—	7	—	26
35 to 45 years	M.	6	3	4	—	2	—	15
	F.	—	2	4	—	3	2	11
45 to 55 years	M.	7	1	7	—	4	1	20
	F.	6	1	9	—	1	1	18
55 to 65 years	M.	6	2	4	—	1	2	15
	F.	7	3	9	—	3	1	23
65 to 75 years	M.	6	1	6	—	1	—	14
	F.	3	2	7	—	3	—	15
75 to 85 years	M.	2	—	3	—	—	—	5
	F.	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
TOTAL ...	M.	44	11	43	—	13	3	114
	F.	31	14	43	—	17	4	109

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Thanks are tendered to the Medical Superintendent, doctors, and staff of Kingsway Mental Hospital, also to the Magistrates, doctors and police for their help and co-operation in carrying out the difficult duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

(c) **Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.**

(i) **ASCERTAINMENT, ETC.**

**I. PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES AS ON 1st JANUARY, 1951.**

**1. NUMBER OF ASCERTAINED MENTAL DEFECTIVES FOUND TO BE "SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH":—**

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>
(a) In Institutions (including cases on licence therefrom)—			
Under 16 years of age ... ..	3	5	8
Aged 16 years and over...	42	69	111
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom)—			
Under 16 years of age ... ..	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over...	6	6	12
(c) In "places of safety" ... ..	1	—	1
(d) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)—			
Under 16 years of age ... ..	37	21	58
Aged 16 years and over...	147	150	297
(e) Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings...	—	3	3
<b>Total ascertained cases found to be "subject to be dealt with"...</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>491</b>

Number of cases included in (b) to (e) above awaiting removal to an Institution ... ..

6      6      12

**2. NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES NOT AT PRESENT "SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH" BUT OVER WHOM SOME FORM OF VOLUNTARY SUPERVISION IS MAINTAINED:—**

Under 16 years of age ... ..	55	41	96
Aged 16 years and over...	56	68	124

**TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES (1) PLUS (2) ... ..**

**347    363    710**

**3. NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES RECEIVING TRAINING:—**

(a) In day-training centres—

Under 16 years of age ... ..	13	11	24
Aged 16 years and over...	7	7	14

(b) At home ... ..

—      —      —

**TOTAL ... ..**

**20      18      38**

## II. PARTICULARS OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1950.

### 1. ASCERTAINMENT.

	M.	F.	T.
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944)—			
(i) Under Section 57 (3) ... ..	13	7	20
(ii) Under Section 57 (5)—			
On leaving special schools ... ..	6	10	16
On leaving ordinary schools ... ..	1	—	1
(b) Other ascertained defectives reported during 1950 and found to be "subject to be dealt with" ... ..	—	6	6
<b>TOTAL ASCERTAINED CASES FOUND TO BE "SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH" DURING THE YEAR ... ..</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>43</b>
(c) Other reported cases ascertained during 1950 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with" ... ..	10	10	20
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR ... ..</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>63</b>

### 2. DISPOSAL OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

	M.	F.	T.
(a) Ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with"—			
(i) Admitted to Institutions ... ..	—	3	3
(ii) Placed under Guardianship ... ..	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "places of safety" ... ..	1	—	1
(iv) Placed under Statutory Supervision ... ..	19	17	36
(v) Died or removed from area ... ..	—	—	—
(vi) Action not yet taken ... ..	—	3	3
<b>TOTAL ASCERTAINED DEFECTIVES FOUND TO BE "SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH" (to agree with total of 1 (a) and (b) above)...</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>43</b>
(b) Cases not at present "subject to be dealt with"—			
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision ... ..	10	10	20
(ii) Later found not to be defective ... ..	—	—	—
(iii) Died or removed from area ... ..	—	—	—
(iv) Action unnecessary ... ..	—	—	—
(v) Action not yet taken ... ..	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL CASES NOT AT PRESENT "SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH" (to agree with numbers of 1 (c) above) ... ..</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>

## III. NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES IN INSTITUTIONS UNDER COMMUNITY CARE, INCLUDING VOLUNTARY SUPERVISION OR IN "PLACES OF SAFETY" ON 1st JANUARY, 1951, WHO HAVE CEASED TO BE UNDER ANY OF THESE FORMS OF CARE DURING 1950.

	M.	F.	T.
(a) Ceased to be under care ... ..	5	5	10
(b) Died, removed from area, or lost sight of ... ..	3	22	25
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>35</b>

## IV. OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES KNOWN TO THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY.

(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1950—			
(i) After marriage ... ..		—	
(ii) While unmarried ... ..		—	
	<b>Males.</b>	<b>Females.</b>	
(b) Number who have married during 1950 ... ..	—	3	

## (ii) GUARDIANSHIP AND SUPERVISION.

Number of supervision visits paid by the Mental Welfare Visitor	
to defectives in their homes	670
Interviews held at the Mental Welfare Office	208
Letters sent	541
Number of Certifications during the year	7
Visits to the Occupation Centre by Mental Welfare Visitor	110

On the 9th February, the usual visit to the Pantomime was organised, and on the 13th July the Summer Outing to Dudley Zoo was arranged for all but the very youngest children.

On the 3rd and 4th October, Open Days were held, when parents and friends were invited to visit the Centre, and see the children at their various activities. Quite a creditable show of handwork was on view, and the number of visitors testified to the interest shown in the work of the Centre.

Two Christmas parties for junior and senior children were given on the 20th and 21st December.

In connection with supervision :—

1. A small imbecile girl whose mother was going to have a baby, was sent for six weeks to an Emergency Home in Kent.
2. A girl of 21 for whom no immediate vacancy was available, and who could not safely be returned to her own home, was escorted to temporary accommodation in a Convent Home in Sussex.
3. A Home Help was obtained for an elderly voluntary patient.
4. In co-operation with the Rehabilitation Officer at the Labour Exchange, suitable employment was found for a youth who had been under institutional care for nearly ten years. Accommodation was also found for him at the home of a distant relative.

## (iii) TRAINING.

The Occupation Centre has a capacity for about 40 children and adults, but owing to staff shortage the full number could attend only during the months June to September. In spite of difficulties, however, the Centre was kept open throughout the year, priority being always given to children of school age.

Every effort is being made to obtain a fully-qualified Supervisor, as well as a third assistant to help the two who have nobly worked throughout the year with the children of school age.

The summer outing this year was to Dudley Zoo and this was greatly enjoyed and long remembered by the children. Christmas Parties were held, one for the juniors attending the Centre, and the other for the seniors who were temporarily suspended. The usual visit to the pantomime was arranged by the Voluntary Association early in the year.

Two Open Days were held on the 3rd and 4th October so that parents and friends could see the children at work, and a small exhibition of handwork was on display in one of the classrooms.

Visits by students and staffs of other Occupation Centres have been paid at different times throughout the year when quite a lot of interest has been shown.



## VIII.—SOCIO-MEDICAL WORK.

Report by Mr. R. L. Carabine, Almoner.

In the report for 1949 the system adopted of close co-operation with the Chest Physician, the Hospitals, General Practitioners and Health Workers was explained, and throughout 1950 every effort was made to maintain and strengthen this co-operation.

The total number of patients referred to the Almoner rose from 363 in 1949 to 818, and this remarkable increase may be taken to reflect, to some extent, the success of the Authority's scheme for Prevention, Care and After-Care.

In addition to the new cases referred, 179 old patients were carried over from 1949, a large percentage of these being seen in accordance with the normal casework procedure, which particularly in the case of Tuberculosis and other long term illness, is often a lengthy business.

Normally each new patient referred is seen at the patient's home. The patient's illness is known and guidance has been received on the prognosis. The home visit is, therefore, intended to bring to light any social factors which may affect the patient's recovery. A proportion require only advice on the social services available to them and the problem is comparatively simple, though often the Almoner is required to intercede on the patient's behalf with the Authorities concerned. Once the Almoner is satisfied that nothing of a serious nature stands in the way of the patient's recovery, an invitation to communicate any unforeseen difficulties is made and no further action is taken.

However, since most patients referred to the Authority come from Hospitals, etc., a degree of selection has already taken place, and the majority are, therefore, cases of long term illness where difficulties are known to exist or considered likely to arise. The casework plan is intended to remove as many of these difficulties as is possible, to forestall those likely to arise, and wherever possible, to aim at a successful rehabilitation. Obviously the success of any plan depends on obtaining the patient's trust and co-operation, and the patient is encouraged to believe that the plan is of his own making, the Almoner playing the role of a trusted confidant.

How necessary such a plan is, may be seen from the following case :—

A young man of 19 years of age, a Railway Locomotive Fireman by occupation, is discovered to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the Kidney.



An active sportsman with football, cricket and swimming as part of his everyday life, he is naturally overwhelmed at the prospect of twelve months enforced rest. On his discharge from hospital to treatment at home he immediately becomes restless, and the outcome of this is his breach of the Specialist's instructions, and the consequent adverse effects on his health. Referred to the Almoner, a home visit is paid at which a friendly contact is made, a second visit some two weeks later leads to the patient confessing his boredom and general irritation at being confined to his home. Future employment and the question of some study at home is discussed, and at the conclusion of this interview the patient has the vague outlines of a plan for the next twelve months developing in his mind. The third visit follows ten days later, and at this interview the advantages of a shorthand, typing and book-keeping correspondence course are discussed, and as they appear to be subjects within his ability and likely to lead to suitable employment, he is encouraged. Through the good offices of a friend, a typewriter is secured at a nominal cost, and a letter to the Director of Education brings a visit from the Education Department's Welfare Officer, resulting in arrangements for a Correspondence Course, financial assistance being granted by the Education Committee.

Some four months later, this patient is making satisfactory progress, both in health and education, and his parents comment on his changed attitude.

Here we have a simple example of casework, which will continue until the patient is placed in suitable employment. The Almoner's task initially was to act as a friend, to place the germ of an idea in the patient's mind, to judge the value of his reactions, bring in other agencies when required, and perhaps to sum up, restore the patient's self-confidence and provide him with an immediate aim in life.

Not all cases are so simple. The case of a neurasthenic mother with two young children, living in lodgings and not likely to be housed for two or three years, presents a far more difficult problem. Some of her difficulties are beyond immediate solution, and the Almoner, in co-operation with the doctor can only apply palliatives in arranging convalescence, etc., in the hope that she will be kept going until the day she is housed.

Naturally, social casework undertaken in the Local Health Authority field has its emphasis on prevention, the prevention of a more serious illness or a relapse in the patient who is recovering, and the improvement of circumstances which might otherwise lead to illness in other members of the family.

Obviously, preventive work is handicapped to a large extent by the fact that the majority of people who come to the Authority's notice have been seriously ill for some time. Furthermore, owing to the pressure of work on the present staff, it is necessary to concentrate on those cases which often demand immediate attention, and there is little opportunity for following up the less seriously ill referred by General Practitioners. These latter, however, are the cases which might respond most to socio-medical work and thus offer the opportunity for preventing serious illness.

From observation it would appear that there exists a considerable amount of strain and maladjustment in family and occupational relationships, and this may well be reflected in the individual's health. It is, therefore, to be regretted that little or no progress has been possible during the year towards establishing a closer working contact with the General Practitioner. Sufficient evidence exists to show that the doctor in general practice will welcome the Authority's help, but lack of staff forbids the close investigation of his cases and the detailed reports he would require if the assistance were to be of value.

At the moment it would appear, from a social worker's viewpoint, that the emphasis within the Health Services, is on curative rather than preventive work, and it is interesting to speculate on the change that might be brought about by the opening of Health Centres with the provision of ancillary services to aid the General Practitioner.

### **Tuberculosis.**

The Care and After-Care of the Tuberculous continued as in past years, with the Almoners working in close co-operation with Dr. Grace and the Health Visitors. Financial difficulties, inadequate housing, and the need for domestic help, have again and again been the problems most frequently encountered. The rising cost of living hits the Tuberculous patient particularly, for his income allows little luxury, and increased costs can only be met by cutting down on necessities. In June of 1950 the National Assistance Board revised their allowances, and Scale "A" which governs the granting of free milk, etc., by this Authority, was adjusted accordingly. However, the subsequent rise in the cost of living requires that these allowances should again be reviewed.

The question of providing domestic help has been a troublesome one, and only in those cases where relatives have been prepared to act as Home-Helps, has it been possible to assist. A solution to this problem may be the engagement of three or four Home-Helps, perhaps the wives of ex-patients who would be prepared to act as Helps in their particular neighbourhood.

These Helps, with experience of tuberculosis, would be invaluable, and with regular medical examination they would appear to run little, if any, risk of infection having already been subjected to the disease's attack in their own homes. A limit of say three or four half day's work per week could be enforced, and no Help would be asked to travel any distance, thus protecting them from overstrain and the risk of too many makeshift meals.

Rehabilitation continued to be satisfactory. As a result of propaganda and the Ministry of Labour's Rehabilitation policy, it has become easier to place patients in suitable employment. The Derby Employment Exchange and the Juvenile Employment Officer have co-operated keenly throughout the year, and full use has been made of the Ministry's Rehabilitation and Training Centres.

### Housing.

Number of Patients awaiting re-housing at the end of 1949	...	10
„ „ „ recommended for re-housing during 1950	...	5
„ „ „ re-housed in (a) Permanent Houses	...	3
„ „ „ (b) Army Type Huts	...	2
Number of Patients offered Army Huts and refusing offer	...	1
„ „ Applications rejected by the Housing Committee	...	1
„ „ Patients still awaiting re-housing at end of 1950	...	8

### Conclusion.

Once again the Authority's thanks are due to the Voluntary Societies within the town, in particular to the British Red Cross Society, the British Legion, and Personal Service League. During the year students from the department of Social Administration, University of Nottingham, were welcomed as part of their practical training, and their assistance proved most valuable.

### No. of Patients referred to the Almoners.

	1948.	1949.	1950.
Hospitals	31*	161	443
Chest Centre	139	118	180
General Practitioners...	8*	52	67
Health Workers	5*	21	64
Voluntary and Statutory Agencies	3*	11	64
Total	186	363	818

\* 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948.

These patients were classified as :—

Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	214	Progressive Muscular Atrophy	2
Cancer ... ..	57	Orthopædic (other than Tuberculosis)	41
Gastric Disorders ... ..	29	Rheumatism ... ..	13
Nervous Disorders ... ..	32	Pneumonia ... ..	24
Disseminated Sclerosis ... ..	2	Malnutrition ... ..	4
Paraplegia and other forms of Paralysis ... ..	28	Maternity Cases ... ..	12
Cardiac and Circulatory Disorders ... ..	54	Venereal Diseases ... ..	12
Diabetes ... ..	17	Other Surgical and Medical Conditions ... ..	277

### Provision of Free Milk, Clothing, etc.

102 Patients were provided with free milk — Cost to Authority,

14 „ „ „ „ cheap „ — £693 18s. 5d.

14 Patients were provided with clothing at a cost of £29 6s. 2d.

2 Patients were loaned Cardiac type Beds.

44 Patients were loaned Beds.

49 Patients were loaned Invalid Wheel Chairs.

38 Patients were loaned Bed-linen on the hire principle and, where necessary, free of charge.

### Convalescence.

39 Patients were sent for convalescence at a cost of £343 3s. 11d. These were classified as follows :—

Age :—	Under 20	20—29	30—39	40—49	50—65	65 and over.
Males ...	3	1	3	4	4	3
Females ...	4	—	3	5	5	4

In addition to the above, convalescence was arranged for a further 35 patients through the Midland Co-operative Convalescence Fund, the British Legion, British Red Cross Society, Trade Unions and the National Health Service.



## **Rehabilitation.**

32 Patients were registered as Disabled Persons under the Disabled Persons Act, 1944.

Nine Patients were recommended for admission to the Ministry of Labour Rehabilitation Centres.

Two applications were made for training Patients in new occupations, both being accepted by the Ministry of Labour.

13 Patients suffering from Tuberculosis, one from Bronchiectasis and one from Hemiplegia were assisted to return to full-time employment.

## **Assistance through Statutory and Voluntary Agencies.**

169 Patients were referred to the National Assistance Board, for Tuberculosis Allowances and other financial assistance.

93 Patients were assisted through Voluntary Societies.

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The Welfare Officers carried out a number of duties as follows :—

10 cases were recommended for the services of a Home Help.

11 cases were recommended for the services of a District Nurse.

659 visits were made to homes to ascertain suitability for Hospital care for expectant mothers. Of these, 105 cases were recommended that Patients could reasonably be cared for at home.

494 visits to homes were made to ascertain suitability for Hospital care for Chronic Sick. Of these, 60 cases were recommended that Patients could reasonably be cared for at home.



## IX.—MISCELLANEOUS

### Home Nursing.

The Home Nursing Service continued as an agency by the Royal Derby and Derbyshire Nursing Association under the control of the Medical Officer of Health. Steps were taken during the year to acquire the Royal Nursing Institution premises and take over the administration of the Nursing Association. Some difficulties were encountered but it is expected that these will be overcome during 1951.

Appended below is an analysis of the numbers and types of cases dealt with during the years 1948-1950.

	1948.		1949.	1950.
	1st Jan.— 4th July.	5th July— 31st Dec.		
Number of cases on Register at beginning of the period ...	194	130	178	243
New cases during the period ...	310	525	1,218	1,487
Total number of cases attended during the period ...	504	655	1,396	1,730
Total number of visits during the period ...	7,880	15,982	41,060	44,467

Classification of New Cases.	1948.		1949.	1950.
	1st Jan.— 4th July.	5th July— 31st Dec.		
MEDICAL — TOTAL ...	255	408	955	1,139
Various Medical ...	255	245	451	564
Senility ...	—	78	190	140
Preparation for X-Ray ...	—	—	108	135
Seizures ...	—	38	86	94
Carcinoma—Medical ...	—	14	41	62
Pneumonia ...	—	7	15	39
Tuberculosis ...	—	4	23	37
Discharging Eyes ...	—	10	12	34
Miscarriages (including threatened) ...	—	6	14	17
Midwifery Complications ...	—	3	14	17
Last Office ...	—	3	1	—
SURGICAL — TOTAL ...	55	117	263	348
Various Surgical ...	55	95	219	303
Carcinoma—Surgical ...	—	20	36	32
Inflamed or Abscess of Breast ...	—	2	8	13

As will be seen from the above figures, the demand for home nursing continues to rise. It is not confined to any particular condition but appears to be a general increase in all types of cases. The demand has now reached approximately three times the level maintained before the inception of the National Health Service, and is still increasing.

The new cases during 1950 were referred from the following sources :—

Doctors ... ..	926	Neighbours ... ..	12
Hospitals ... ..	349	Tuberculosis Health Visitor ...	7
Relatives ... ..	94	Personal application by Patient	8
Midwives ... ..	60	Other Sources ... ..	3
Welfare Officers ... ..	28		

A quantity of home nursing equipment is kept in stock at the Central Office and the Royal Nursing Institution and is issued on loan at the request of nurses, doctors or relatives, no charge being made provided the equipment is returned intact. The British Red Cross Society assist with items temporarily out of stock or when the Local Authority is unable to supply the item requested.

### Home and Domestic Helps.

During the year, 632 applications were received, compared with 520 during 1949.

Details are as follows :—

	<i>No. of applications received.</i>	<i>No. of cases attended.</i>	<i>Assessed at</i>			<i>No. of applications withdrawn.</i>	<i>Assessed at</i>	
			<i>Full Fee.</i>	<i>Reduced Fee.</i>	<i>Free.</i>		<i>Full Fee.</i>	<i>Reduced Fee.</i>
Home Helps—Maternity ...	99	46	9	37	—	53	12	41
Domestic Helps—								
Illness ... ..	146	126	32	93	1	20	1	19
Tuberculosis ... ..	15	13	—	13	—	2	—	2
Aged and Blind ...	372	361	7	333	21	11	—	11

The detailed comparison for the years 1948-1950 is as follows :—

	<i>Applications Received.</i>	<i>Applications Withdrawn.</i>	<i>Full Fee Charged.</i>	<i>Reduced Fee Charged.</i>	<i>No Charge Made.</i>
	<i>(includes old cases)</i>				
1948 ...	170	38	5	125	2
1949 ...	520	64	44	389	23
1950 ...	632	86	48	476	22

In establishing the requirements and the duration of each case, 956 visits were made by the Supervisor.

The charges for Domestic Help are made according to Ministry of Health Circular 110/46 and for Home Helps according to Scale 'B' which are slightly higher, though a reduction is made in cases of illness of more than three weeks' duration.

The number of Home Helps necessary to continue the Service efficiently has been increased from 56 to 64, and of these, two are full-time and 62 part-time. The approximate number of three-hourly visits paid by Domestic Helps was 14,786.

In general, the increase in the number of applications has been composed of aged and blind persons and convalescent cases discharged from hospital.

### Blind Welfare.

Number of Blind Persons on register during 1949	...	...	225
New patients added to register during 1949	...		34
Transfers in to the Borough from other areas	...		6
			—
Number of Blind Persons reported as having died			24
Transfers out of the Borough to other areas	...		2
			—
Number of Blind Persons on register during 1950	...	...	239
Number of children of school age included in above			3

Details of Blind Persons on register are as follows :—

### Age Periods of Registered Blind Persons.

<i>Age.</i>	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	11-	16-	21-	31-	40-	50-	60-	65-	70+	<i>Total.</i>
M.	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	6	5	15	15	11	15	42	111
F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	5	3	13	6	20	74	128
TOTAL	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	11	10	18	28	17	35	116	239

### Age at Onset of Blindness.

Age.	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	11-	16-	21-	31-	40-	50-	60-	65-	70+	Total.
M.	16	—	1	1	—	5	3	3	6	10	10	18	5	10	23	111
F.	10	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	2	2	15	16	8	12	50	128
TOTAL	26	—	1	1	—	16	5	3	8	12	25	34	13	22	73	239

### Children, Age under 16.

	Under 2.		Age 2—4.				Age 5—15.								TOTAL.
	Resident in /at		Educable.		In- educable.		Educable.				Ineducable.				
	Sunshine or Residential Homes.	Home or Elsewhere.	Attending Nursery Schools or in Residential Homes.	At Home or Elsewhere.	In Mental Hospitals or M.D. Institutions.	At Home or Elsewhere.	Attending Schools.		Not at School.		In Mental Hospitals or M.D. Institutions.		At Home or elsewhere.		
							Blind but no other Defects.	Blind with other Defects.	Blind but no other Defects.	Blind with other Defects.	Blind.	Blind with multiple Defects.	Blind.	Blind with multiple Defects.	
M.	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

**Education, Training and Employment. Age Periods, 16 years and upwards.**

	<i>Employed.</i>					<i>Under- going Training.</i>	<i>Unemployed.</i>							(m)	(n)	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h) <i>Trained but unem- ployed.</i>	(i) <i>No Training but trainable.</i>	(j) <i>Not available for employment.</i>	(k) <i>Not Capable of Work.</i>	(l) <i>Not Employed over 65.</i>	GRAND TOTAL.	No. of Persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, included in Col. (m).		
	<i>In Workshops for the Blind.</i>	<i>As Approved Home Workers.</i>	<i>All Others not included in either (a) or (b).</i>	TOTAL EMPLOYED.	<i>No. of Women over 60 and Men over 65 who are employed included in (d).</i>	<i>For Sheltered Employment.</i>	<i>For Open Employment.</i>	<i>For Sheltered Employment.</i>	<i>For Open Employment.</i>	<i>For Sheltered Employment.</i>	<i>For Open Employment.</i>	16 — 64			16 — 64	<i>Not Employed over 65.</i>
M.	—	1	22	23	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	14	14	56	109	21
F.	—	—	4	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	11	94	127	3
TOTAL	—	1	26	27	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	31	25	150	236	24

**Occupations of Employed Blind Persons.**

	<i>Basket Workers.</i>	<i>Clerks and Typists.</i>	<i>Newsagent.</i>	<i>Factory Operatives.</i>	<i>Massage and Physio-Therapy.</i>	<i>Newsvendors.</i>	<i>Piano Tuners.</i>	<i>Packers.</i>	<i>Telephone Operators.</i>	<i>Other Open Employment.</i>	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	TOTAL
Within Workshops for the Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Approved Home Workers' Schemes ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Others not Pastime Workers ...	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	6	2	6	1	26
TOTAL ... ..	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	6	2	6	1	27



**Physically and Mentally Defective and Mentally Disordered—All Ages.**

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	Not included in (a) to (f) but combination of :-		TOTAL.
	<i>Mentally Disordered.</i>	<i>Mentally Defective.</i>	<i>Physically Defective.</i>	<i>Deaf without Speech.</i>	<i>Deaf with Speech.</i>	<i>Hard of Hearing.</i>	(b), (c) and (d)	(b), (c) and (f)	
M. ...	7	2	6	—	—	7	—	1	22
F. ...	5	—	14	—	4	13	1	—	37
TOTAL ...	12	2	20	—	4	20	1	1	59

**Blind Persons age 16 and upwards—resident in**

	<i>Residential Accommodation provided under Part III of the 1948 Act, viz. : Section 21.</i>		<i>Other Residential Homes.</i>	<i>Mental Hospitals.</i>	<i>Mental Deficiency Institutions</i>	<i>Chronic Wards of Hospitals.</i>
	<i>Homes for the Blind.</i>	<i>Other Homes.</i>				
M. ...	—	5	—	7	—	3
F. ...	—	8	1	5	—	6
TOTAL ...	—	13	1	12	—	9

**Miscellaneous Information—Number of**

Social Centres ... ..	1
Handicraft Classes ... ..	2
Special Classes and Socials for the Deaf Blind ...	—
Persons newly employed in open industry during the year ... ..	3
Persons discharged from open industry during the year ... ..	—
St. Dunstaners ... ..	6

**Blind Persons Registered as New Cases (not transfers) during the Year—  
Age Periods.**

	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	11-	16-	21-	31-	40-	50-	60-	65-	70+	Total.
M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	10
F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	18	24
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	7	24	34

**Blind Persons Registered as New Cases (not transfers) during the Year—  
Age at Onset of Blindness.**

	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	11-	16-	21-	31-	40-	50-	60-	65-	75+	Total.
M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	6	10
F.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	17	24
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	23	34

The Local Authority employs two Visitors and Teachers of the Blind, both holding the qualifications of the Association of Colleges for Teachers of the Blind.

Every effort is made to discover and assist any new cases of blindness. Home visiting and practical help is given to all blind persons known to us and residing within the Borough. Social amenities are made known and used whenever possible. Extra attention is given to the Deaf-Blind and any who may be suffering from some other form of handicap the nature of which is such as to increase the disability of blindness. For a small charge a Home Help is provided where necessary. Arrangements are also made for the provision, licensing and maintenance of wireless sets, and also the provision of Dog Licences and Omnibus Passes.

Each Tuesday and Thursday afternoon is devoted to work at the Social Centre, Guildhall, Market Place, where instruction is given in pastime occupations, or a game of dominoes, cards or draughts may be enjoyed.

This year has seen the opening of an additional room at the Centre, which is light and warm and contains a number of easy chairs. Here, with this added comfort, our older people spend many happy hours, and each Tuesday afternoon a reader, kindly recruited by the W.V.S., comes along to give a short session of interesting stories.

Teaching of the following subjects and handicrafts is carried out by the Staff: Braille reading and writing, Moon reading, sea-grass seating, rush seating, cane seating, rug making, hand knitting, bead work, chain ball craft, etc.

Theatre parties and amateur shows are arranged throughout the year. Motor coach outings are arranged throughout the summer. The two most important events of the year are the Annual Outing and Christmas Party which are provided by the Local Authority.

Registration of blind persons is carried out through the medium of a private Eye Clinic, which is arranged once monthly in conjunction with the Ophthalmologist, and which is in accordance with the Ministry of Health requirements, Form B.D. 8 being completed in all cases. In the case of bed-ridden patients, and others so physically handicapped as to be unable to attend the clinic in person, arrangements are made for the Ophthalmologist to visit them in their homes.

Records are now kept of all observation cases, *i.e.*, persons likely to go blind within the next four years following the date of examination.

The many demands in the field of Blind Welfare seem to be ever increasing and some of our duties must be left with seemingly insufficient attention, but we are, nevertheless, happy to report that despite the many office and routine tasks which must be carried out, we were able to make some 1,302 visits. This figure includes visits to blind persons in their homes, visits to various hospitals and numerous appointments with doctors and dentists on behalf of blind persons.

#### **Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948.**

No cases were dealt with under the provisions of this section.

#### **Ambulance Service.**

The ambulance arrangements during 1950 saw little change from previous years. The Central Ambulance Service continues to provide ambulances, or cars if desirable and suitable, for all purposes—accident, maternity and illness, both physical and mental—day and night, calls being made to a Central Depot. No voluntary ambulance services operate within the Borough, other than works ambulances.

The Central Ambulance Service has been delegated by the Health Committee to the Transport, etc., Committee for day-to-day management, the Director of Public Cleansing and Transport being the Ambulance Officer. During the year a Deputy Ambulance Officer was appointed to carry out the routine administration of the service, the staff were also organised into three shifts and three shift leaders appointed. The staff also includes 20 Driver/Attendants and a Clerk/Telephonist.

Details of the service provided during 1950 are shown below :—

	AMBULANCES.		CARS.	
Number of Vehicles at 31st December ... ..	13		5	
Total number of journeys ... ..	6,659		8,730	
Number of Patients Carried ... ..	13,614		19,728	
Number of Accident and other Emergency Journeys included in Total above ... ..		1,001		
Total Mileage ... ..	76,216		110,482	

## X.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND FOOD INSPECTION.

BY

MR. S. PRIME, CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE TOWN.

The number of complaints received and investigated during the year was 1,652, chiefly relating to housing disrepair.

### INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES.

#### Informal and Statutory Action.

During the year, 1,305 Preliminary and 60 Statutory Notices were served under the provisions of the Public Health Act upon owners, agents and tenants, requiring the repair of dwellings, drains, sanitary conveniences, etc., and the abatement of nuisances.

#### Visits and Remedies.

During the year, 10,410 visits were made under the Public Health Acts, Housing Acts or Local Acts.

Particulars of the work that has been carried out in compliance with the requirements of either Preliminary or Statutory Notices under the provisions of the Public Health Act are contained in the following table:—

#### Dwelling Houses—

Roofs	...	...	Stripped and re-slatted	...	...	29
			Repaired	...	...	437
Chimney stacks	...	...	Rebuilt	...	...	14
			Repaired	...	...	41
			Pots renewed	...	...	25
Eavesgutters	...	...	Provided	...	...	16
			Renewed	...	...	46
			Repaired	...	...	110
Rainwater pipes	...	...	Provided	...	...	12
			Renewed	...	...	48
			Repaired	...	...	81
Walls...	...	...	Rebuilt	...	...	14
			Repaired	...	...	25



Plaster	...	...	Ceilings renewed	...	...	...	26
			Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	133
			Walls plastered	...	...	...	250
Floors	...	...	Relaid	...	...	...	28
			Repaired	...	...	...	65
Stairs	...	...	Repaired	...	...	...	17
Firegrates	...	...	Renewed	...	...	...	33
			Repaired	...	...	...	67
			Domestic smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	17
Doors	...	...	Repaired	...	...	...	16
Windows	...	...	Renewed	...	...	...	32
			Repaired	...	...	...	107
			Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	323
Wash coppers	...	...	Renewed	...	...	...	5
			Repaired	...	...	...	34
Water supply	...	...	Town supply provided	...	...	...	19
			Fittings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	28
Sinks	...	...	Provided	...	...	...	17
			Renewed	...	...	...	6
Waste pipes...	...	...	Renewed	...	...	...	40
			Repaired	...	...	...	26
Drains	...	...	Provided	...	...	...	53
			Reconstructed	...	...	...	38
			Repaired	...	...	...	49
			Cleansed ...	...	...	...	268
			Manholes provided	...	...	...	40
			Soil pipes provided	...	...	...	28
			Soil pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	5
			Ventilation shafts renewed or repaired	...	...	...	42
Water closets	...	...	Inspection chamber covers renewed	...	...	...	22
			Additional provided	...	...	...	46
			W.C. structures rebuilt	...	...	...	13
			W.C. structures repaired	...	...	...	104
			Fittings renewed	...	...	...	156
Paving	...	...	Fittings repaired	...	...	...	166
			Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	15
	...	...	Yard surfaces repaired	...	...	...	14
			Provided	...	...	...	30
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

**HOUSING.****Housing Act, 1936, Section 11.**

As in the previous four years, the Housing Committee made an allocation of twenty-five houses for re-housing families displaced from individual unfit houses, and this number together with a balance in hand brought forward has enabled us to take the following action :—

Number of dwelling houses for which Official Representations were made	... ..	40
Number of houses for which Demolition Orders were made...		29
Number of families re-housed	... ..	23
Number of houses demolished	... ..	12

**Re-conditioning.**

Owing to the continued shortages in building materials and labour, also the very high cost of repairs, we are still using the provisions of the Public Health Act for all necessary work and consequently no re-conditioning has been carried out under Section 9 of the Housing Act.

The following information is supplied by Mr. J. P. Moyle, Estates and Housing Director :—

(a) Number of Houses owned by the Local Authority on a weekly rental	... ..	8,901
Being purchased on the instalment system	... ..	191
(b) 1. Held under Part III of the Housing Act, 1925	... ..	6,613
2. Held under Part II of the Housing Act, 1925	... ..	1,248
3. Held under other powers :—Housing Act, 1919	... ..	709
Housing Act, 1923	... ..	187
Other Acts Non-Assisted		144
(c) Houses built in the last two years :—		
1. Held under Part III of the Housing Act 1925		
Built during 1949	... ..	378
Built during 1950	... ..	547
2. Held under Part II of the Housing Act 1925		
Built during 1949	... ..	—
Built during 1950	... ..	—
3. Held under other powers	... ..	—

**Number of New Houses erected during the Year 1950.**

(a) Total included numbers given seperately at (b) :—		
1. By the Local Authority	... ..	547
2. By other Local Authorities	... ..	—
3. By other bodies and persons	... ..	54

## (b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:—

1. By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	547
(a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act of 1925...					—
(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925...					547
(c) For other purposes	...	...	...	...	—
2. By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	—

**Houses Allocated during the Year for the following purposes.**

Condemned individual unfit houses	...	...	...	...	22
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	—
Tuberculosis...	...	...	...	...	5
Town Improvements	...	...	...	...	—

**SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.**

Every house within the Borough has water carriage closet accommodation, with the exception of eleven where either a sewer is not available or it is at a level which makes it impossible for a drain to be connected.

**COMMON LODGING HOUSES.**

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of rooms registered for sleeping	...	...	...	...	...	37
Number of lodgers provided for	...	...	...	...	...	282

These premises have been regularly inspected throughout the year and they are being maintained in a satisfactory condition.

**VERMINOUS PERSONS AND PREMISES.**

Suitable eradivative treatment was carried out in 105 privately owned houses. No charges are made by the Corporation for this service.

In addition, ten persons and their clothing were freed from vermin at the Disinfesting Centre.

**OFFENSIVE TRADES.**

The number of offensive trades carried on within the Borough is eleven, registered as follows:—

Fat Extractor	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fat Melter	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fellmonger	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gut Scraper	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rag and Bone Dealer	...	...	...	...	...	4
Soap Boiler	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tripe Boiler	...	...	...	...	...	2

These trades have been kept under close surveillance and no nuisance has arisen.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

During the year, 56 observations of factory chimneys were made. In seven cases where black smoke was emitted, discussions took place with representatives of the firms concerned. In one case arrangements were made to install new boilers, in two others mechanical methods of firing are to be introduced, while in the remaining cases faulty stoking was rectified.

As a result of other deliberations, three new boilers, three mechanical stokers and an additional dust bag filter have actually been installed.

The recording of atmospheric pollution in co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research was maintained at four different sites in the town throughout the year. An additional deposit gauge will shortly be set up.

The average monthly deposits are shown in the following table :—

**Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution in connection with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.**  
**Summary of Observations for the Year 1950.**

Month	DERWENT HOSPITAL				SINFIN				OSMASTON				CENTRAL POLICE STATION			
	Rainfall in Inches	Monthly Deposit in Tons per Square Mile			Rainfall in Inches	Monthly Deposit in Tons per Square Mile			Rainfall in Inches	Monthly Deposit in Tons per Square Mile			Rainfall in Inches	Monthly Deposit in Tons per Square Mile		
		Total Soluble Matter	Total Insoluble Matter	Total Solids		Total Soluble Matter	Total Insoluble Matter	Total Solids		Total Soluble Matter	Total Insoluble Matter	Total Solids		Total Soluble Matter	Total Insoluble Matter	Total Solids
January ...	0.62	3.76	2.98	6.74	0.93	4.69	23.04	27.73	0.73	13.52	63.98	77.50	0.85	6.71	14.37	21.08
February	4.04	8.39	12.29	20.68	4.08	7.73	13.61	21.34	3.97	16.94	77.05	93.99	4.73	11.80	19.43	31.23
March ...	0.70	3.76	6.09	9.85	0.64	4.18	10.11	14.29	0.65	9.49	44.47	53.96	0.83	5.58	15.47	21.05
April ...	2.03	4.53	5.42	9.95	2.16	6.26	9.60	15.86	2.19	12.88	45.31	58.19	2.45	8.70	19.01	27.71
May ...	1.36	5.88	6.06	11.94	1.46	5.14	12.12	17.26	1.37	11.93	36.73	48.65	1.40	8.49	16.54	25.03
June ...	1.51	4.29	6.57	10.86	0.93	3.71	9.43	13.14	0.96	10.24	44.27	54.51	1.69	5.25	14.11	19.36
July ...	1.61	3.18	3.42	6.60	1.78	3.68	7.18	16.86	1.53	9.73	43.26	52.99	1.64	6.91	12.21	19.12
August ...	3.11	4.58	5.65	10.23	2.64	4.08	5.92	10.00	2.63	12.80	38.04	50.84	3.05	6.95	16.33	23.28
September	2.23	7.22	5.01	12.23	2.27	6.43	6.43	12.86	2.17	16.78	58.65	75.43	2.77	7.74	9.66	17.40
October ...	2.21	5.35	4.54	9.89	1.85	4.94	21.37	26.31	1.95	16.16	63.37	79.53	2.33	7.70	16.06	23.76
November	3.57	9.04	8.23	17.27	3.94	7.79	16.61	24.40	3.79	20.07	82.43	102.50	4.14	13.58	37.00	50.58
December	1.04	5.52	3.73	9.25	1.21	5.11	12.01	17.12	1.19	14.05	58.21	72.26	1.53	7.33	14.82	22.15



**FACTORIES ACT, 1937.**

There are 629 mechanical and 94 non-mechanical factories, including bakehouses, at present on the Register.

A summary of the particulars in compliance with Section 128 of the Act is shown in the following tables:—

**Inspections.**—Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Factories without mechanical power ... ..	57	5	—
Factories with mechanical power ... ..	679	53	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including out-workers' premises)...	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>736</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>—</b>

**Defects Found.**

Particulars	Number of Defects				Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness ... ..	7	5	—	5	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—					
(a) insufficient ... ..	14	12	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ... ..	156	103	—	3	—
(c) not separate for sexes... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out- work) ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	181	124	—	8	—

## SHOPS ACTS, 1934 and 1950.

Six hundred and twenty-six inspections of shops were made during the year concerning the administration of Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934, and of Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1950, and repealed the whole of the 1934 Act. The respective sections are similar, and relate to ventilation, temperature, sanitary conveniences, lighting, washing facilities, and provisions for taking of meals in shops.

The following statement shows the work that has been done :—

Facilities provided for maintaining a reasonable temperature...	3
Additional sanitary conveniences provided ... ..	2
Sanitary conveniences repaired and put into a satisfactory condition ... ..	12
Sanitary conveniences properly screened to secure privacy...	2
Sanitary conveniences cleaned ... ..	53
New drains provided ... ..	2
Drains cleaned and put into good sanitary order ... ..	2
Washing facilities provided ... ..	5
Instantaneous water heaters provided ... ..	19
New sinks or wash-basins provided ... ..	3
Shops cleaned and redecorated ... ..	13
Staff rooms cleaned and redecorated ... ..	12

One of our problems arising in the administration of these Acts has been the interpretation of the meaning of "suitable and sufficient" in relation to the provision of washing facilities in shops other than food shops. Some of these shops have only a cold water supply, and perhaps in addition a gas ring and kettle. In deciding whether such facilities were suitable and sufficient, consideration was given to the nature of the trade and also to the number of persons employed. It was felt that in shops retailing such things as footwear, ironmongery, paints, seeds and fertilisers for example, and also in other shops where there were more than three employees, a continuous supply of hot water was essential, and in such cases proprietors were asked to provide instantaneous water heaters. In the absence of a specified legal standard, naturally some opposition was met with, but, generally speaking, it was overcome by persuasion and as will be seen from the above statement some progress was made by the installation of 19 water heaters.

## Legal Proceedings.

No legal proceedings have been taken during the year.

**SEWERAGE.**

The following information is supplied by Mr. M. L. Francis, Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—

**New Sewers laid during the year.**

Normanton Junior School (Foul Sewer)	...	...	55 yards.
" " " (Surface Water Sewer)	...	...	365 "
Beaufort—Hampshire Rd. School (Foul Sewer)	...	...	62 "
" " " " (Surface Water Sewer)...	...	...	244 "
Uttoxeter Road (New Houses) (Foul Sewer)	...	...	61 "
Mackworth Off-Site Works (Foul Sewer)	...	...	1,575 "
" " " " (Surface Water Sewer)	...	...	724 "
" " " " " (Laid by Messrs. Horton)	...	...	1,248 "
Chellaston Housing Site	...	...	705 "
Boulton Lane Housing Site	...	...	2,246 "
Hall Farm Housing Site (Foul Sewer)	...	...	757 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " " " (Surface Water Sewer)	...	...	1,279 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

**Manholes Constructed during the Year.**

Normanton Junior School (Foul Sewer)	...	...	1
" " " (Surface Water Sewer)	...	...	4
Beaufort—Hampshire Rd. School (Surface Water Sewer)...	...	...	1
" " " " (Foul Sewer)	...	...	1
and one Ejector Chamber			
Uttoxeter Road (New Houses) (Foul Sewer)	...	...	2
Mackworth Off-Site Works (Foul Sewer)	...	...	14
" " " " (Surface Water Sewer)	...	...	7
" " " " " (Built by Messrs. Horton)	...	...	8
Chellaston Housing Site	...	...	13
Boulton Lane Housing Site	...	...	33
Hall Farm Housing Site	...	...	54

**Sewers Cleaned Out during the Year.**

The total length of sewers cleaned out represents 690 yards.

Number of Loads	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

<b>Manholes Cleaned Out during the Year</b>	...	...	...	2,867
---	-----	-----	-----	-------

**WATER SUPPLY.**

Mr. J. G. Edwards, Water Engineer, reports as follows :—

The water supplied to the area has been satisfactory in quality, but, owing to the inadequate capacity of certain trunk mains, pressures have been poor in various high points in the area of supply.

Regular examination is made of the raw water and of the water going into supply. As all water is treated, the majority of samples are taken after treatment. A total of 502 Bacteriological, 45 Chemical and 190 pH and Hardness samples were taken, both at the Works and from various points in the area of supply. The results of a Chemical Analysis are attached hereto.

Only that portion of the supply obtained from the Derwent Valley Water Board is liable to plumbo-solvent action. Under the Derwent Valley Water Act, 1899, water supplied by the Board is required to be treated by them for the prevention of such action before the water is delivered to any of the constituent Undertakings.

All water is chlorinated before being passed into supply.

There is no record of the proportion of dwelling houses supplied by means of stand-pipes, but the figure is negligible, and it can be said that substantially the whole of the dwelling houses in the area are supplied with water by the Undertaking.

#### Example of recent chemical analysis of water supplied to the area.

						Parts per Million
Total Solid Matter (dried at 180° C.)	...	...	...	...	...	150
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	—
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.004
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	—
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	Trace
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	...	...	...	...	...	23
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F.	...	...	...	...	...	0.37
— Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	30
Hardness — Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	50
— Total	...	...	...	...	...	80
Metals—Iron	...	...	...	...	...	less than 0.05
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	—

(Signed) R. W. SUTTON,  
Borough Analyst.

#### Supply.

Number of gallons of water supplied to Derby from	
Public Supply	3,318,553,000
Number of gallons per day per head of population	43.52
Percentage of total quantity from Derwent Valley Supply	76%

#### Used during the year

	Gallons.
Sewer flushing...	776,600
Street watering	370,220
Steam rolling	44,855

#### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Mr. A. Connor, Director of Public Cleansing, reports as follows:—

**Refuse Collection.**

House and Trade Refuse collected	...	...	...	38,176 tons.
Nightsoil	...	...	...	52 „
Trade Refuse delivered by tradesmen	...	...	...	5,442 „
Total				43,670 tons.

**Refuse Disposal.**

Refuse Disposal Works	...	...	...	18,885 tons.
Controlled Tipping—Alvaston Tip	...	...	...	24,785 „
Total				43,670 tons.

**Extracted from Refuse and Sold.**

Tins	...	...	465 tons.	Milk Bottles	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
Iron	...	...	20 „	Glass...	...	—
Waste Paper	...	...	229 „	Cinders	...	695 „
Textiles	...	...	22 „	Food Waste	...	1,445 „
Bones	...	...	5 „	(Concentrated)		

**Movable Ashbins Provided.**

Housing Committee	...	...	...	...	1,034
Private Owners	...	...	...	...	280
Total					1,314

Number of cats, dogs, etc., disposed of ... .. 3,225

**Power Vehicles utilised for Cleansing Purposes.**

1. Collection of Refuse and Salvage :—					
Petrol Motor	...	...	...	...	18
2. Street Cleansing and Watering :—					
Petrol Motor	...	...	...	...	2
Mechanical Gully Emptiers	...	...	...	...	3
Sweepers (Lacre)	...	...	...	...	2
Street Washing Machine	...	...	...	...	1



## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Mr. F. C. Bright, Markets Superintendent and Chief Rodent Officer, reports as follows :—

Although the number of visits has increased compared with previous years, and more premises came under review, the Borough as a whole is not more infested. If any increased number of rodents has been apparent this can only be said in the case of mice.

Whereas the occupiers of premises are more conscious of rats and hasten to make complaint at the first sign, the prevalence of mice has not been reported until the infestation has assumed a fair or considerable number. In some cases this has evidently been because of apathy, but other occupiers have tried to destroy the vermin themselves without success, either by not getting down to the source of the trouble or using the wrong methods.

The infestation of rats, if not reduced, has certainly been kept down. Business premises, particularly large factories, have been freed from these rodents, and we have been assisted very much by complaints on the first sign, not only from premises that have been treated before but from other premises not previously recorded.

The reasons for the increased visits can, therefore, be attributed to the rodents being scattered over a larger area and there being more smaller instead of larger infestations concentrated in certain areas or premises.

The visits are summarised as follows (the figures for 1949 being in brackets) :—

Corporation premises, including Sewage Disposal Works,					
Cattle Market and Slaughterhouses, Refuse Des-					
tructor and Tips, Schools, Parks, etc. ... ..					
				370	(472)
Private and residential premises (treatment free) ...				1,361	(990)
Business premises, Shops, Offices, Factories, etc. ...				810	(458)
Survey and Area Survey ... ..				696	(504)
Total number of visits ... ..				3,237	(2,424)

The sewers of the Borough were again treated during two periods of the year, with satisfactory results. With the increasing number of housing estates, the time is approaching when sewer treatment will require attention throughout the year.

## FOOD AND DRUGS.

### Meat Inspection.

The continuous supervision by qualified Meat Inspectors of the whole of the slaughtering carried out in the Borough has been maintained throughout the year.

A comparison of the percentages of condemned carcasses and offal, both for Tuberculosis and for Other Diseases, with those for the preceding year shows little change.

The examination of beef carcasses and offal for infestations of *Cysticercus Bovis* has been continued, but only cases of isolated cysts in organs were found.

### Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Twenty-eight cows were slaughtered under this Order. Twelve were found to be affected with generalised tuberculosis, and in the other cases the disease was localised.

### Carcases Inspected and Carcases Condemned during 1950.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number Killed ... ..	10,520	9,294	12,163	47,591	6,749
Number Inspected ... ..	10,520	9,294	12,163	47,591	6,749
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis :</i>					
Whole carcases condemned ...	7	59	615	131	25
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	5,463		13	1,824	155
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	27.9		5.15	4.09	2.7
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>					
Whole carcases condemned ...	44	243	1	—	27
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	4,645		1	—	403
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis ... ..	24.89		0.01	—	6.37

### Classification of Diseases other than Tuberculosis in whole carcases and parts of carcases condemned.

#### Cattle.

	<i>Totally Condemned</i>		<i>Part Condemned</i>	
	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>
Oedema and emaciation ... ..	1	20	1	41
Septic Metritis ... ..	—	13	—	—
Septic Pericarditis ... ..	2	2	—	—
Cachexia and Slimy Degeneration ... ..	1	13	—	—
Pyæmia ... ..	—	1	—	—
Fever, acute ... ..	—	2	—	—
Moribund ... ..	1	4	—	—
Difficult Parturition ... ..	—	—	—	1
Injury and Bruising ... ..	—	—	73	152
Abscess Adhesions ... ..	—	—	13	33
Bone Taint ... ..	—	—	14	1
Medicinal Odour ... ..	1	2	—	—
Septicæmia ... ..	1	1	—	—
Jaundice ... ..	—	1	—	—
Septic Pleurisy ... ..	—	—	—	1
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	<b>7</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>229</b>

**Sheep.**

						<i>Totally Condemned</i>	<i>Part Condemned</i>
Oedema and Emaciation	...	...	...	...	...	103	49
Septic Metritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Moribund	...	...	...	...	...	19	—
Injury and Bruising	...	...	...	...	...	3	36
Abscess Adhesions	...	...	...	...	...	—	21
Fever, Acute	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	...	...	...	...	131	106

**Pigs.**

						<i>Totally Condemned</i>	<i>Part Condemned</i>
Acute Swine Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Cachexia	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Septic Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Septic Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Uræmia	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Urticaria	...	...	...	...	...	—	6
Injury and Bruising	...	...	...	...	...	—	39
Oedema	...	...	...	...	...	13	1
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
Abscess Adhesions	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
Moribund	...	...	...	...	...	6	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	...	...	...	...	25	52

**Calves.**

						<i>Totally Condemned</i>	<i>Part Condemned</i>
Immaturity	...	...	...	...	...	490	—
Emaciation	...	...	...	...	...	61	—
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	7	—
Moribund	...	...	...	...	...	22	—
Umbilical Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	11	—
Oedema	...	...	...	...	...	12	—
Injury and Bruising	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Malformation	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	...	...	...	...	615	6

**Weight of Meat Condemned.**

			<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Beef	...	...	120	13	2	19
Mutton	...	...	4	1	3	15
Pork	...	...	4	1	—	20
Veal	...	...	9	16	—	20
Offal	...	...	112	19	3	26
Imported Meat	...	...	—	8	—	5
TOTAL			252	—	3	21

The whole of this meat was processed for industrial purposes.

**SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.**

Particular watchfulness is exercised to see that all animals are handled and slaughtered in a humane manner. Stunning is carried out by the captive bolt pistol or the electrical method.

**Licensed Slaughtermen.**

New licences granted during 1950	...	6
Licences renewed during 1950	...	45
Licences in operation at end of year	...	51

## GENERAL FOOD INSPECTION.

The wholesale provision stores and the wholesale fish and fruit markets have been regularly inspected throughout the year. The following statement shows the food stuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption.

				Quantity.			
				Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Apricots	...	...	...	—	7	—	16
Asparagus	...	...	...	—	—	2	8
Bacon	...	...	...	—	3	—	22
Bananas	...	...	...	—	14	2	1
Biscuits	...	...	...	—	—	1	3
Butter	...	...	...	—	—	—	15
Cake	...	...	...	—	4	3	8
Cake Mixtures	...	...	...	—	2	—	6
Cereals	...	...	...	—	—	2	11
Cheese	...	...	...	—	1	2	1
Chitterlings	...	...	...	—	2	2	3
Confectionery...	...	...	...	—	1	1	11
Cucumbers	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
Dried Eggs	...	...	...	—	—	—	14
Liquid, Imported Eggs	...	...	...	—	6	1	—
Fish	...	...	...	—	19	—	15
Flour	...	...	...	5	19	3	17
Pea Flour	...	...	...	—	—	1	18
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	3	—	3	13
Grapes...	...	...	...	—	1	—	8
Gravy Powder	...	...	...	—	—	1	19
Junket Powder	...	...	...	—	—	—	18
Meat Products	...	...	...	—	1	—	13
Nuts	...	...	...	—	—	2	20
Onions...	...	...	...	—	17	2	—
Oranges	...	...	...	—	7	—	—
Poultry	...	...	...	—	4	3	21
Rabbits	...	...	...	—	—	1	22
Sausage	...	...	...	—	2	3	21
Shellfish	...	...	...	—	1	2	—
Suet	...	...	...	—	—	—	17
Sugar	...	...	...	—	2	1	2
Tea	...	...	...	—	—	1	8
Tomatoes	...	...	...	1	13	2	23
Yeast	...	...	...	—	—	1	2
Miscellaneous Items	...	...	...	—	1	1	12
Bottled Foods	...	...	...	...	640	bottles.	
Canned Foods	...	...	...	...	20,135	cans.	
Christmas Puddings	...	...	...	...	39	doz.	
Eggs	...	...	...	...	90	„	
Meat Pies	...	...	...	...	15	„	
Pectin	...	...	...	...	9	pints.	
Pickles	...	...	...	...	12	gallons.	
Sandwich Spread	...	...	...	...	520	jars.	
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	15	pints.	

The Corporation has a scheme for the sterilization of kitchen waste and all condemned food which is considered suitable for animal feeding is treated for this purpose.



## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

### Food Preparing Premises.

The number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, is as follows:—

Number of premises on Register at end of year	..	84
Number of premises registered during the year..	..	1
Number of premises closed during the year	.. ..	1

Another forward step in the progress of food hygiene was made during the year with the adoption by this Authority of the Ministry of Food Bye-laws made under the provisions of section 15 of the above Act for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption.

These Bye-laws were given considerable publicity, and it was particularly gratifying to observe the general appreciation in food trades of the necessity to improve the standard of hygiene, and also the ready response everywhere to any suggestion or request that would bring about the desired advancement. But even though ideal working conditions may prevail, the prevention of food infection hinges to a very great extent on the continuance of a rigid code of personal hygiene, particularly hand washing. In this respect the question of the provision of a sufficient supply of clean towels always needs much attention, but judging from the success of electric hand driers which were installed in two of our food factories we have the answer to the problem if, of course, the question of the cost of providing equipment of this kind can be put aside.

The number of visits made to food preparing premises, restaurant and cafe kitchens, snack bars, fried fish shops, butchers' shops, and other food shops by the inspectorial staff was 1,628, and it can be reported with conviction that during the period under review there has been a marked improvement in the hygienic conditions throughout these establishments. One must not, however, be too complacent. There is still room for further improvement and the high standard which we all wish to see in the food trades can only be attained by constant supervision and unceasing educative work in the principles of hygiene and public health.

The following is a summary of the work which has been done:—

Constant hot water supply provided	...	...	49
Wash basins provided	...	...	8
Natural means of ventilation improved	...	...	10

Artificial means of ventilation provided	...	...	2
Lighting improved	...	...	2
New food preparation rooms provided	...	...	4
Refrigerators	...	...	2
Floors relaid or repaired to secure effectual drainage			10
Shops and food preparation rooms redecorated	...		126
Food preparation premises partly reconstructed or repaired	...	...	2
Sanitary conveniences provided	...	...	4
Equipment provided or overhauled	...	...	8
Yards repaved	...	...	4
New drainage system provided	...	...	1
Receptacles for trade refuse provided	...	...	24
Minor defects remedied	...	...	36

### Bakehouses.

There are 40 bakehouses. During the year a new one of modern hygienic design was opened. 213 visits of inspection were made and a few infringements of a minor character were dealt with. Three instantaneous water heaters and wash-hand basins were provided.

### MILK.

With the coming into operation of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949, it is clear that more interest in a clean milk supply is being shown by the general public. This is reflected in the growing sales of Tuberculin Tested milk. At one dairy alone the average daily output during the year increased from 350 to 1,700 gallons, while in another it rose from 50 to 150 gallons. Moreover, it is estimated that the daily amount of milk pasteurised in the four fully equipped dairies has increased by about 25%, with a corresponding decrease in the amount of raw milk sold by the 43 registered distributors. It seems then that the day is not far distant when the sale of loose milk will disappear.

203 visits were made to the 10 registered dairy premises, and it is particularly gratifying to report that the co-operative relationship existing between the managements and this Department has been further cemented during the year, and that any advice or suggestions from us have always been readily and willingly accepted.

### Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

The following are the details of the tests which have been carried out during the year.

Designation of Milk.	Number of Samples taken and Results.						
	Phosphatase.		Methylene Blue.			Turbidity.	
	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Not carried out owing to shade temperature exceeding 65° F.	Passed.	Failed.
Pasteurised... ..	81	2	65	3	15	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	33	4	29	3	5	—	—
Sterilised ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	14	1
Tuberculin Tested...	—	—	14	5	—	—	—

Of the six samples of pasteurised milk which failed to pass the Phosphatase Test, only one was processed within the Borough, and this was attributed to a slight error in the milk temperature recording equipment. The other five were processed outside the Borough, and the results were sent on to the Authorities concerned.

There were no processors of Sterilised milk in the Borough and the result of the one failure to pass the Turbidity Test was also sent to the local authority concerned.

The five samples of Tuberculin Tested milk which failed the Methylene Blue Test were all farm bottled outside the Borough, and these results were sent to the County Milk Production Officer.

### Tubercle Bacilli Biological Tests.

Forty-one samples of milk were submitted to the laboratory for examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. They all gave a negative result.

### THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.

#### THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

#### THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED & STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Summary of Registrations and Licences issued under the above Regulations.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.			In the Borough.	Outside the Borough.
Number of distributors on register	...	...	23	20
„ „ dairy premises on register	...	...	10	—

**Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.**

T.T. Milk—Dealers Licensed ... ..	6	—
Dealers (Supplementary) Licences	—	4

**Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.**

Pasteurised Milk—Dealers (Pasteurisers)		
Licences ... ..	4	—
Dealers Licences .. ..	78	—
Dealers (Supplementary)		
Licences ... ..	—	1
Sterilised Milk—Dealers Licences ... ..	23	—

**ICE CREAM.**

A considerable amount of time has been given to this section of the work, 721 visits of inspection having been made to manufacturing premises and to sale shops.

The standard of hygiene has been well maintained and in 20 sale shops washing facilities were improved by the installation of instantaneous water heaters.

Seventy-two new registrations have been granted for the sale of Ice Cream, and in each case it was to be sold pre-packed.

One hundred and ninety-one samples submitted for the Methylene Blue Test were graded as follows :—

Grade I	...	...	...	100
Grade II	...	...	...	51
Grade III	...	...	...	20
Grade IV	...	...	...	20

The fat content of 90 samples examined ranged from 2.5 per cent. to 12.9 per cent., and revealed an average of 7.4 per cent. Last year the average was 6.1 per cent.

Nineteen manufacturers use the hot mix method and ten use the cold mix method.

The numbers of premises registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of Ice Cream are as follows :—

Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Number of premises registered for sale only during the year							72
Number of registered premises for manufacture and sale discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...			3
Number of registered premises for sale only discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale at the end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Number of premises registered for sale only at end of year...							321



## PUBLIC HOUSES.

A start has been made on the routine inspection of Public Houses in the Borough, and attention is being particularly directed to the facilities for cleansing drinking vessels, the type of pipes and methods used for drawing beer and also the sufficiency and condition of sanitary conveniences.

Inspections carried out so far have revealed that many of these premises are without a constant hot water supply. It is very regrettable that in some instances even a cold water supply was not available in the bar, and that the washing up was being done in bowls or sinks without waste water outlets. The sanitary accommodation in many places too was not only inadequate but also of bad construction.

These matters are being taken up with the brewery companies and the licensees concerned, and I hope that before very long many of these undesirable features will be removed and that the general standard of hygiene throughout the trade will be vastly improved.

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Thirty-three visits were made to manufacturing premises and 56 samples were submitted for analysis as follows :—

Sulphate of Ammonia	...	3	Tomato Fertiliser	...	1
Superphosphate	...	3	Top Dressing Manure	...	1
Sulphate of Potash	...	2	General Fertiliser	...	1
Basic Slag	...	1	Millers' Offal	...	1
Nitrate of Soda	...	2	Pig Meal...	...	7
Muriate of Potash	...	2	Baby Chick Mash	...	2
Steamed Bone Meal	...	4	Poultry Growers Mash...	...	2
Dried Blood	...	2	High Protein Meal	...	1
Carbonate of Lime	...	1	Cattle Food	...	1
Nitro Chalk	...	1	Poultry Layers Pellets...	...	1
National Growmore Fertiliser	...	9	Layers Meal	...	1
Chrysanthemum Fertiliser	...	2	Dairy Nuts	...	1
Hop Manure	...	2	Dairy Meal	...	1
Hoof and Horn Meal	...	1			

Generally speaking, the composition of the various fertilisers and feeding stuffs satisfactorily complied with their statutory declaration of ingredients, but some inconsistencies were found in the composition of the National Growmore Fertiliser from one particular source. Enquiries and investigations were carried out over a period, and the variations were eventually attributed to inadequate pulverising and mixing and to unsatisfactory storage facilities. Discussions with the manufacturers took place and it was finally arranged that a new pulverising and mixing plant be installed, together with the building of a suitable storage warehouse. The plant has now been put in and work on the warehouse is nearing completion, so with these improvements it is hoped that in future a better standard of composition will be maintained.



## REPORT OF THE BOROUGH ANALYST.

The following is a summary of the Report of the Borough Analyst, Mr. R. W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., for the year 1950.

1. During the year 1950, 444 samples were submitted under the above Act, consisting of 43 Formal samples and 401 Informal samples. This represents sampling at the rate of about 3.1 per 1,000 population.

2. Of the samples submitted, 19 were classed as adulterated or below standard, or as sold without full compliance with the Labelling of Food Order.

3. The various articles are listed in Table 1, which also includes a statement of the number of samples reported against.

TABLE 1.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Formal.</i>	<i>Informal.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adulterated or Unsatisfactory.</i>
Almonds. Ground ... ..		3	3	
Arrowroot ... ..		3	3	
Aspic Jelly Powder ... ..		1	1	
Aspirin Tablets ... ..		10	10	
Baking Powder ... ..	1	3	4	
Balsam of Aniseed ... ..		1	1	
Bicarbonate of Soda ... ..		3	3	
Blanc Mange Powders ... ..		5	5	
Brandy ... ..	2		2	
Cake and Pudding Mixtures ... ..		10	10	
Castor Oil ... ..		4	4	
Coffee ... ..		4	4	
Coffee and Chicory Extract ... ..	1	8	9	1
Crystallised Fruits: Glacé Cherries ... ..		5	5	
Curry Powder ... ..		1	1	
Cromax Fizzy Quenchers ... ..		1	1	1
Coconut Flour ... ..		1	1	
Corn Flour ... ..		5	5	
Custard Powder ... ..		5	5	
Chocolate Dessert ... ..		1	1	1
Chocolate Cup ... ..		1	1	
Cough Mixture ... ..		1	1	
Cinnamon, Ground ... ..		1	1	
Cod Liver Oil ... ..		2	2	
Cream of Tartar ... ..		1	1	
Creamola Foam Crystals ... ..		1	1	
Desiccated Coconut ... ..		1	1	
Dandelion Coffee Essence ... ..		2	2	
Dessert Gelatine ... ..		1	1	
Essence of Rennet ... ..		1	1	
Food Colourings ... ..		4	4	
Flavouring Essences ... ..		18	18	
Fish Cakes ... ..	2	1	3	
Flour, Cake ... ..	1	4	5	1
Flour, Self Raising ... ..		2	2	
Fruit and Nut Bars ... ..		4	4	
Fruit Drinks: Apple Juice ... ..		1	1	
Grapefruit Squash ... ..		1	1	
Food Beverages: "Barlova" ... ..		2	2	
Frittamix ... ..		1	1	
Fish Paste ... ..		1	1	
Glycerine ... ..		4	4	
Gelatine ... ..	1	2	3	

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Formal.</i>	<i>Informal.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Adulterated or Unsatisfactory.</i>
Ginger, Ground ... ..		1	1	
Gluconon ... ..		1	1	
Gravy Browning ... ..		1	1	
Gravy Powder ... ..		2	2	1
Gravy Salt ... ..		1	1	
Gin ... ..	1		1	
Golden Raising Powder ... ..		1	1	
Honey ... ..		3	3	
Ice Cream ... ..		92	92	1
Icette (Soft Icing) ... ..		1	1	
Iodine, Tincture of ... ..		1	1	
Jelly Tablets and Preparations... ..		21	21	6
Lemon Cheese ... ..		1	1	
Lemonade Crystals ... ..		1	1	
Lung Syrup ... ..		1	1	
Meat Paste ... ..		2	2	
Milks ... ..	13	72	85	1
Milk Whipping Compound ... ..		1	1	
Mineral Waters, Sweetened ... ..		3	3	
Mixed Spice ... ..		1	1	
Onion, Dried ... ..		2	2	
Olive Oil ... ..		1	1	
Paraffin, Medicinal ... ..		4	4	
Pepper and Pepper Compound ... ..		5	5	
Pickles ... ..		2	2	
Pancake Mixture ... ..		1	1	
Parsley and Thyme Stuffing ... ..		1	1	
Raspberry Vinegar ... ..		1	1	
Royal Dessert ... ..		2	2	1
Rum ... ..	3		3	
Salad Cream ... ..		12	12	
Saccharin Tablets ... ..	1	1	2	
Sauce ... ..		6	6	
Suet ... ..		5	5	
Sandwich Spread ... ..		2	2	
Sweet Dessert Powder ... ..		1	1	
"So-taist-ee" Extract ... ..		1	1	
Sago ... ..		1	1	
Saxa's Seven Salts ... ..		1	1	
Sausages: Pork ... ..	2		2	2
Beef ... ..	3		3	
Sausage Meat: Beef ... ..	1		1	1
Sal Volatile ... ..		1	1	
Tapioca Dessert ... ..		1	1	
Thirst Quenchers ... ..	1	1	2	1
Tartaric Acid ... ..		1	1	
Table Cream ... ..	1		1	
Table Delight ... ..		1	1	
Vitamin Concentrates:—				
Haliborange ... ..		1	1	
Nadola ... ..		1	1	
Cytamen ... ..		1	1	
Halibut Oil ... ..		1	1	
Halibut Liver Oil ... ..		1	1	
Yeastrel ... ..		1	1	
Vinegar, Malt ... ..	1	3	4	1
Whiskey ... ..	7		7	
Wines, Alcoholic: Sherry ... ..	1		1	
TOTALS ... ..	43	401	444	19

#### 4. Milk Samples.

(a) Of the 85 samples examined, only one (1.2 per cent.) was classed as adulterated or below standard. This was an informal sample found to be 11 per cent. deficient in fat. Formal samples were taken in course of delivery and found to be genuine.

(b) In addition to the above, 7 samples were deficient in non-fatty solids, but on application of the Freezing Point test these samples were found to be free from added water.

(c) The average composition of all Milks examined during the year was as follows :—

Non-fatty solids ...	...	...	8.81 per cent.
Fat ...	...	...	3.62 per cent.
Total solids ...	...	...	12.43 per cent.

#### 5. Samples other than Milk.

During the year, 359 samples other than milk were examined and 18 samples were reported against. No serious adulteration was disclosed and irregularities were dealt with by caution notices, by representations to manufacturers (of pre-packed foods) and by reports to the Ministry of Food.

#### Preservatives.

Under the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, Sausages and Sausage Meat may contain Sulphur Dioxide Preservative up to a maximum of 450 parts per million, provided that a declaration of the presence of preservative is made to the purchaser.

Two samples (Pork Sausage and Beef Sausage Meat) were found to contain Sulphur Dioxide Preservative although no declaration had been made. The amounts of preservative were less than the permitted amount and the vendors were cautioned.

#### Labelling of Food Order.

The first Labelling of Food Order was made in June, 1944, and various amending Orders have followed. These Orders, reflecting the policy of the Ministry, are designed to secure that, wherever practicable, all food packed ready for retail sale should be labelled in such a way that purchasers know what they are getting. The Orders require a pre-packed food to be described either by its common or usual name or by an appropriate designation. Furthermore, the label must, in general (1) bear a statement of composition so as to indicate the true nature of the ingredients ; (2) contain an indication of quantity in terms of net weight or volume, as the case may be ; and (3) carry the name and address of the person responsible for the label. Claims as to vitamins and minerals have to be substantiated by a quantitative declaration of the amount present. Statements are required to be clearly legible and to appear conspicuously and in a prominent position on the label.

By this policy, and with the co-operation of traders, the Ministry has already eliminated many misleading names and descriptions. With a close liaison between the Food & Drugs Authority and the Food Standards & Labelling Division of the Ministry progress continues to be made.

Of those samples submitted for examination during the year, the requirements of the Labelling Order were not fully met in a few instances (Chocolate Dessert Powder, Royal Dessert—caramel flavour, Cromax Thirst Quenchers) and these irregularities were dealt with by representations to the manufacturers.

### Table Jellies.

The Food Standards (Table Jellies) Order provides standards for Table Jelly Tablets, Table Jelly Crystals and Table Jelly Compounds. Of 21 samples examined during the year, six preparations did not comply with the Order. These contained less sugar than required—in most instances due to the use of too great a proportion of glucose syrup in place of cane sugar—but were sold under some special description such as Jelly Dessert, Penjel, etc. It is doubtful if such descriptions remove the article from the requirements of the Order, but since the continuation and/or revision of the Order was known to be under consideration at the Ministry, proceedings were not instituted. The relevant information was supplied to the Ministry.

### Sausages and Sausage Meat.

Six samples were submitted for examination, and two of these were deficient of 10 per cent. of the proper proportion of meat. The vendors were cautioned.

### Ice Cream.

No standard for Ice Cream was operative during the year 1950, but in allocating supplies the Ministry required manufacturers to make Ice Cream containing at least  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of fat. Ninety-two samples were examined and only one fell below this level.

The analytical results for fat percentages were as follows :—

<i>Percentage Fat.</i>		<i>No. of Samples.</i>
Above 8	...	39
7 — 7.9	...	9
6 — 6.9	...	12
5 — 5.9	...	14
4 — 4.9	...	9
3 — 3.9	...	7
2.5— 2.9	...	1
Below 2.5	...	1



### Miscellaneous Foods.

One sample of *Coffee and Chicory Essence* was deficient in Coffee (the caffeine content being 8 per cent. less than the minimum requirement), and one sample of *Cake Flour* was deficient in baking powder (the available carbon dioxide being less than is required for self-raising flour). The vendors were cautioned.

A sample of *Gravy Powder* was found to be infested with mites and arrangements were made for the surrender and destruction of the remaining stock.

A sample of *Malt Vinegar* submitted by a purchaser was found to be contaminated with turpentine. A formal sample purchased from the same shop was satisfactory and this indicated that the contamination existed in the bottle used for the first specimen and that the bulk supply was genuine.

### FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

During the year, 43 samples as listed below were submitted for examination under the above Act.

#### Fertilisers.

Compound Fertiliser ...	...	14	Steamed Bones ...	2
Dried Blood ...	...	1	Steamed Bone Meal ...	1
Hoof and Horn ...	...	1	Sulphate of Ammonia	2
Muriate of Potash ...	...	1	Sulphate of Potash ...	1
Nitrate of Soda ...	...	1	Superphosphate ...	2

#### Feeding Stuffs.

Compound Cake ...	...	2	Millers' Offal ...	...	1
Compound Meal ...	...	9	Poultry Food ...	...	5

*Statutory Statements* did not invariably comply with the requirements of the Act. *Sulphate of Ammonia (Neutral)* was sold without the required declaration of the free acid content and a *Superphosphate*, which should be sold with guaranteed figures for Soluble Phosphoric Acid, was sold on a statement of Total Phosphoric Acid. One sample of *Sulphate of Potash* was incorrectly described as of 90 per cent. purity, but the actual potash content was given as 42 per cent. and this amount was in fact found on analysis. One *Compound Fertiliser* was sold with a guaranteed figure for Total Phosphoric Acid, whereas the Act requires separate declarations of Soluble and Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.



### Fertilisers.

A sample of *Nitrate of Soda* was deficient in Nitrogen—15.5 per cent. being declared and only 14.3 per cent. found on analysis.

Samples of *Compound Fertiliser* were taken during manufacture following the receipt of a complaint from another Authority. Analysis disclosed inadequate mixing of ingredients—the first three samples showing better figures than those declared, but later samples from the mix showing serious deficiencies in Nitrogen or Potash or both.

As in previous years, analysis of other samples disclosed some differences from the compositions guaranteed, but in many of these the differences did not represent prejudice to the purchaser.

### Feeding Stuffs.

Of the 17 samples of Feeding Stuffs, one sample of *Compound Meal* contained an excess of Fibre, two samples of *Pig Meal* were somewhat deficient in Albuminoids and two samples of *Poultry Food* contained less oil than declared in the Statutory Statements.

### General Samples.

Two samples of Celacol, manufactured by British Celanese, were examined and classed as sufficiently free from metallic contamination to be suitable for use in the preparation of foodstuffs.

(Signed) R. W. SUTTON,  
Borough Analyst.

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